

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

PRC DELEGATE TO ARMS CONFERENCE COMMENTS ON RESTRICTIONS

OW121907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, September 12 (XINHUA)--"Whether it is nuclear weapons or conventional weapons, disarmament should begin with the two superpowers. They should bear the main responsibility in prohibitions or restrictions of certain conventional weapons," stated Chinese delegation leader An Zhiyuan today at the United Nations conference on prohibitions or restrictions of the use of certain conventional weapons. The conference, which opened here on September 10, is held in accordance with a resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in December 1977. This is the first time that a Chinese delegation has attended discussions on this subject.

"In recent years," An Zhiyuan said, "one super-power is expanding and developing various forms of conventional weapons and using the tremendous advantages it has already gained as stakes for the extension of its sphere of influence and political blackmail which in turn rouses the other party to military buildup. The race in conventional arms is going on at a faster pace. They are each using 80 per cent of their huge military budgets on strengthening their conventional armed forces." He added, "Certain conventional weapons which are under discussion at this conference have already been widely employed by the superpowers to equip their troops. These weapons were directly used by them in the armed conflicts in certain regions or used by their agents or mercenary armies. This has constituted a threat to international peace and security. Therefore, to remove the dangers of war, it is necessary to place conventional disarmament on a par with nuclear disarmament."

"To see the application of humanitarian principles," he said, "it is necessary to closely link the struggle to prohibit or restrict the use of certain conventional weapons with the struggle of the world's people against aggression and expansionism, against colonialism and big-power hegemonism." "However," he noted, "it should not affect the right of the Third World and other small and medium-sized countries to develop their armed forces for the self-defence necessary to safeguard their national security and territorial integrity."

NKOMO APPEAL AT LONDON CONFERENCE ON RHODESIA NOTED

OW120830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] London, September 11 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe today urged the constitutional conference on Rhodesia to ensure "the irreversible transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe" and called for wider negotiations for peace in Rhodesia.

Making the appeal at this afternoon's session, Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, said: "Clearly it is not our purpose in coming to London to betray or abandon any of the victories of the people of Zimbabwe who have partly liberated themselves and we are continuing the task." He added, "It is thus our vital responsibility to achieve genuine independence, thereby bringing about peace and putting an end to the prevailing anarchy and chaos."

He pointed out that there were essential questions which must be placed on the agenda of the conference. These include: Whose army and police force to defend Zimbabwe, whose administration and judiciary to serve its people, how to create the conditions necessary for the holding of free and fair elections, and in particular, apart from the British supervisors and the Commonwealth observers, who will administer the elections and ensure the safety of the voters and candidates. He declared: We will leave no stone unturned in our struggle for the total liquidation of colonialism in Zimbabwe."

Bishop Muzorewa also spoke this afternoon. He asked the British Government directly to lift the economic sanctions and recognition of his Salisbury administration. He denied the need for a new constitution and fresh election and accused the British Government of having shifted ground on the Rhodesian problem under pressure.

PRC REQUESTS UN AID FOR VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

OW130606 Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Geneva September 12 KYODO--China has asked the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to extend aid to 250,000 Vietnamese refugees who fled to China, it was reported Wednesday. UNHCR said it was the first request for assistance made by China. It said it will decide whether to comply with the Chinese request after studying the refugee situation in China.

KHIEU SAMPHAN STATEMENT ON KAMPUCHEA CIRCULATED AT UN

OW110820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 10 (XINHUA)--A statement dated August 21 by the chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan, introducing the draft political programme of the "Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea", was handed over on September 6 to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim by Hing Un, charge d'affaires a.i. of the permanent mission of Democratic Kampuchea.

The draft political programme states that its main purpose is to unite in one large national front all the patriotic and democratic forces at home and abroad. This will enable those forces to resolutely fight the Vietnamese aggressors in such a way as to totally wipe them out in Kampuchea territory and overthrow the puppet government of Heng Samrin. The programme also expresses the intention to build up an independent, united, democratic, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea. The statement of Chairman Khieu Samphan and the draft political programme of the "Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea" have been circulated here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council.

JAPAN, SRI LANKA ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON JAYEWARDENE VISIT

OW121729 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, September 12 (XINHUA)--Japan and Sri Lanka today expressed concern over the situation in Indochina and agreed that enduring peace in Kampuchea should be restored as soon as possible in the spirit of the United Nations charter. A joint communique issued after talks between Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and visiting Sri Lankan President Junius R. Jayewardene said that the two sides "reaffirmed that peace and stability in Asia are of utmost importance to the maintenance of world peace and stability."

The Sri Lankan president arrived here on September 10 on a state visit to Japan after attending the nonaligned summit in Havana. The communique also stressed the necessity to strengthen economic cooperation between Japan and Sri Lanka. Speaking at a press conference this afternoon, President Jayewardene said that the Havana summit upheld non-aligned principles thanks to the joint efforts of Sri Lanka and other Asian countries.

OECD REPORTS RISE IN CONSUMER PRICES, SLUGGISH ECONOMY

OW121727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) announced in Paris yesterday that consumer prices on the major industrialized countries rose by 1.2 per cent during last July, the sharpest monthly increase for nearly five years, according to reports reaching here.

This brought the annual rate of increase for the 12 months up to last July to 10 per cent, said the OECD. The OECD is comprised of 24 member states including the United States, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan and Canada. A report quoted the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as saying that the sluggish global economy will get even worse unless governments make the war against rising prices their primary goal.

GATT, a United Nations affiliate that helps regulate world trade and which has its headquarters in Geneva, said in an annual report that worsening inflation in the industrialized countries or economic recession now in the U.S. could not be attributed to the recent rise in oil prices. The report said that inflation in the U.S. and Western European countries was already aggravated when people thought there was a oil surplus last year. At that time, people in the U.S. estimated that the rate of economic development would slow down. This was proved by later developments.

UN WORLD FOOD COUNCIL SESSION CONCLUDES

OW081606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Ottawa, September 8 (XINHUA)--"It is generally agreed that our world's fields and oceans produce enough food to feed mankind. However, because food is not always produced where population is concentrated, there is a need for all nations to pool our efforts to ensure a more efficient distribution of food," pointed out Joe Clark, Canadian Prime Minister on September 4 at the opening ceremony of the fifth ministerial session of the World Food Council of the United Nations, which concluded on September 7.

Joe Clark said, "This fifth session of the World Food Council comes at a time when human hardships and suffering remain all too common. A recent and deplorable example exists in Southeast Asia where hundreds of thousands of people have been put to sea without either food or the means to provide it." "Any country whose economy is not based on a strong agricultural industry should consequently give high priority to food and agriculture in its development plan. Agricultural production improvement is in fact essential to better nutrition and increased revenue and employment, two determinant factors of a higher economic growth rate," he stressed.

Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan also spoke at the session. He said, "The question of increasing food production in developing countries is of paramount concern to all of us...as indicated by the fact that developing countries have had to increase their food imports from 32 million tons in the year 1963 to 77 million tons in 1977 and may need to import as much as 145 million tons this year," he added. "If I may speak for the developing countries, I would like to request developed and affluent nations to review their trade policies in favour of developing countries, especially for food commodities. If all of us both developed and developing nations can join together in overcoming individualism and nationalism in the fields of food production, food security, trade and aid, taking action rather than making pleas of words, we could make our world not only a world without hunger but also a world without fear," he noted.

A 39-point recommendation to the United Nations was adopted by the session after its general debates. The current session, under the presidency of Arturo Tanco, minister of agriculture of the Philippines, was attended by delegates from 36 member countries as well as a number of non-governmental agencies.

PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

OW090210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, September 8 (XINHUA)--The fortnight second session of the preparatory committee for the 1980 world conference of the United Nations Decade for Women closed this afternoon.

Through intensive consultations among the participants, the session adopted a number of draft reports on rules of procedure and other outstanding questions on the organization of work, on examination of the preparatory work on the substantive items on the provisional agenda for the conference and on the effects of apartheid on women in southern Africa. The Philippine delegation made a recommendation yesterday, requesting the inclusion of the needs and problems of women refugees all over the world into the programme of action for the second half of the United Nations decade, 1981-1985. The preparatory committee decided to discuss this proposal at the committee's next session, scheduled for next year, in spite of the obstacles created by the Soviet Union. The committee also endorsed a recommendation by Iran on the inclusion of the social and economic needs of the Palestinian women in the review and appraisal section of the programme of action for the conference.

During the meetings, head of the Chinese women delegation, Zhang Jiexun, spoke on several occasions. Dwelling on the problem of women's rights, she said: "Participation of women in developing countries in national economic development can be realized only when their countries are free from outside interference and aggression, national independence is safeguarded and a new economic order is established." Referring to the effects of apartheid on women in southern Africa, she declared, "The Chinese people and women have consistently supported the people and women in southern Africa in their struggle against racism of South Africa and for national liberation, deeply sympathized with their untold plights and sufferings under the colonial rule and apartheid of the racialist regime in South Africa, and held their heroic struggle in high esteem."

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UNITED STATES

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REPORTAGE ON U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET TROOPS IN CUBA

Meeting Between Vance, Dobrynin

OW121646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held his first meeting with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin on September 10 to discuss the presence of Soviet combat troops in Cuba, according to Washington reports.

A spokesman for Vance said, the aim of the meeting was to make the Soviet Union understand that the U.S. "views the matter very seriously". According to American news agencies, the U.S. State Department kept the meeting "unusually secret". Dobrynin went into the State Department building through a basement garage. After the meeting, Dobrynin slipped out by a side exit declining to make a statement to reporters.

The U.S. had expressed its "concern" to the Soviet charge d'affaires a.i. over the stationing of 2,000-3,000 Soviet combat troops in Cuba after the detection of these troops at the end of last month. However, the Soviet side had paid no attention to the U.S. statement. In view of the strong domestic reaction to the event, some U.S. senators have repeatedly demanded a suspension of the SALT II treaty discussions in the Senate until the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Cuba. The treaty, therefore, is facing a danger of being brushed aside or vetoed. Under such circumstances, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko sent word to Washington saying that the Soviet Union was willing to respond to the U.S. "concern" and hold talks with the United States. Dobrynin thus broke his holidays in Moscow and returned to Washington on the evening of September 9.

On the following day after the Vance-Dobrynin meeting, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA carried an editorial article attacking the U.S. Government. The article described as totally groundless the allegation that there are "organised Soviet combat units" in Cuba. It blamed the U.S. Government for "adding fuel to fire" in the incident instead of explaining it away. Adopting a threatening tone, the article said "those who connive at it (the campaign against the Soviet Union) and the more so inspire it should be aware of the responsibility they are assuming." Meanwhile, a Soviet radio commentator raised the question of the American naval base at Guantanamo. Western reporters regarded this as "a hint about the possible Soviet position" which implies that Moscow might offer to withdraw their combat forces from Cuba in return for American withdrawal from Guantanamo. As a response to the hint, U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter declared immediately that the U.S. base in Guantanamo is "not negotiable."

It was reported that the meeting between Vance and Dobrynin was not the last one. As AP said, they may have several rounds of protracted meetings in the days to come.

White House Meeting

OW121214 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] On 11 September the White House held another top-level conference on the issue of the stationing of Soviet combat troops in Cuba. A White House spokesman said that those present at the conference were Vance, secretary of state, Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security, Brown, secretary of defense, and Turner, director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Their discussion centered on the next step to take. After the meeting, Brzezinski briefed President Carter on its results.

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UNITED STATES

Meanwhile, U.S. Senator Jackson said at the Senate: The Soviet Union has already provided Cuba with two submarines, which pose a threat to U.S. sea transportation and petroleum supplies. We demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw all combat troops from Cuba. Following debate, the U.S. House of Representatives adopted an amendment on 11 September authorizing President Carter to limit trade with the Soviet Union.

Senator Jackson's Speech

OW122054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1558 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 12 September--According to a report from Washington, U.S. Senator Jackson on 11 September criticized the Soviet Union for arming Cuba with new weapons systems, saying that this "posed a serious threat to the oil supply" of the United States and that this move by the Soviet Union was "hostile to American interests."

Speaking at the plenary meeting of the U.S. Senate on 11 September, Jackson said that in addition to stationing a brigade of combat troops in Cuba, the Soviet Union has also provided Cuba with MiG-23's, which are capable of making nuclear attacks, and with attack submarines, one of which is capable of laying mines in coastal waters of the United States, thereby menacing U.S. oil tankers. He said that in the past 2 years the Soviet Union has been increasing the strength of Cuba by "qualitative" means, noting that "this is an important change, because the Soviets and Cubans think that they can strike up a deal in this part of the world with impunity."

Senator Jackson said that "the Soviets are building a Cuban fortress," that "what is happening now is that the Soviets are building a base in the Western Hemisphere" and that "this move must be stopped." "They must withdraw their brigade of combat troops. They must withdraw their MiG aircraft. They must be stopped in continuing to provide submarines."

Meanwhile, a report submitted by the Defense Department to Congress says that the bond between Moscow and Havana "is closer than any time in the past," noting that the amount of military materials provided last year by the Soviet Union to Cuba "increased considerably" over the past.

PRC SCIENTISTS REPORT ON PHYSICS EXPERIMENTS IN U.S.

OW071330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Chinese scientists recently learned about exciting results from experiments in mu neutrino--electron collisions that may help to prove Einstein's unified field theory, one that would link the four fundamental forces of nature--gravity, strong and weak nuclear interactions, and electromagnetism.

Physicist Professor Zhu Hongyuan announced the news at a colloquium held at the high energy physics institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing. He said that Chinese-born American physicist Professor Luke Mo and others had cooperated with Chinese scientists Wang Zhuxiang, Li Jin and Zhang Jiaquan from the High Energy Physics Institute in the experiments at the Fermi Laboratory in Batavia, Illinois, in the United States.

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UNITED STATES

The collision of the mu neutrino-electron particles--all Lepton particles, which feel weak nuclear forces and not strong ones--in a high energy accelerator at Batavia--aimed at examining the relationship between the weak interaction and electromagnetic interaction, without the complication of strong interaction.

American and Pakistan scientists Weinberg and Salam advanced a theory twelve years ago that the weak interaction and electromagnetic interaction had a very close internal relationship, but until now scientists have been able to observe too few events of collisions to confirm the theory. The recent successful experiments have already produced 34 events and data giving considerable support to the Weinberg-Salam theory.

A message sent by Professor Leon Lederman, director of the Fermi Laboratory, to Professor Zhang Wenyu, director of the High Energy Physics Institute of China, described the results as exciting and praised the contribution of the Chinese team in the experiments.

Over 300 scientists from a number of countries, including China, this autumn also worked on experiments at the Petra accelerator in Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany. Results of this work were announced at a recent symposium, at which scientists were said to be excited at the discoveries which further strengthen the hope of the confirmation of the unified field theory.

FANG YI MEETS U.S. FORD FOUNDATION DELEGATION

OW070850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi met and had a friendly talk here this morning with a U.S. Ford Foundation delegation headed by the foundation's executive Vice-President David Bell.

Among those present on the occasion were Ma Hong, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, and Wang Daohan, vice-chairman of the Foreign Investment Control Commission. The delegation arrived in Beijing on September 1 for a visit at the invitation of the academy.

FANG YI MEETS U.S. UNIVERSITY DELEGATION

OW101526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met with a delegation of the University of Minnesota here this afternoon. The delegation is led by Wenda Moore, chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota. It includes deans and professors of the university's institute of technology, school of agriculture, college of liberal arts, college of medical science and graduate school.

Present on the occasion were Liu Ang, Chinese vice-minister of agricultural machinery, and Professor Wu Cunya, vice-president of Jilin (Kirin) Engineering University. The delegation arrived in China on September 3 for a visit at the invitation of the Jilin Engineering University. They will hold discussions with the university on an agreement on inter-collegiate contacts.

PRAVDA'S DENIAL OF SOVIET UNITS IN CUBA ANALYZED

OW120925 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1709 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, 11 September--PRAVDA carries an editorial department article on 11 September denying that the Soviet Union has stationed combat units in Cuba and claiming that "all allegations about so-called 'organized Soviet combat units' stationed in Cuba are groundless."

This is the Soviet Union's formal response to U.S. exposure and criticism of Soviet combat units stationed in Cuba. To defend itself, the Kremlin has devised a method of approaching the issue. PRAVDA said: "Over the past 17 years there has been a training center in Cuba. Soviet military personnel there have helped Cuban soldiers master Soviet military skills and equipment used by the Cuban Army."

To create a theoretical basis for the Soviet troops stationed in Cuba and to cover up the nature of the Soviet troops stationed there, PRAVDA said: "The Soviet military personnel have stayed in Cuba at the request of the Cuban Government for the sole purpose of helping that country strengthen its national defense." They "do not constitute any menace to the United States or other countries."

PRAVDA not only flatly denies that the Soviet Union has stationed combat troops in Cuba, but also turns the defensive into the offensive by charging Washington with taking advantage of this issue to launch a "campaign hostile to the Soviet Union and Cuba." It even threateningly said: "Whoever connives at and especially whoever encourages this campaign should understand the kind of responsibility he must undertake."

After this article by the PRAVDA editorial department was broadcast, the U.S. State Department spokesman responded immediately. He said: The article "does not help solve the issue." REUTER said: This shows that the United States still persistently believes that the Soviet Union has stationed combat units in Cuba. The State Department's response is to remind the Soviet Union that its inflexible attitude will affect some U.S. politicians.

WESTERN BOOKS BANNED AT MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR

OW110912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, September 10 (XINHUA)--The second international book fair closed here today.

Over 2,200 publishing, trading and copyright organizations took part in the seven-day fair which displayed 150,000 publications. Dozens of books from Western countries including the United States and Spain were banned by the Soviet authorities from the exhibition for political reasons. This resulted in protests among publishers from the United States and other countries concerned.

GU MU CONCLUDES VISIT TO JAPAN, RETURNS HOME

Departure From Osaka

OW121218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Osaka, September 12 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu left here for home this afternoon after paying a visit to the local refrigerator plant of the Toshiba Electric in the morning.

At the farewell luncheons separately with former Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato and with Aichiro Fujiyama, chairman of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, the vice-premier was told by his hosts that his visit to Japan was successful. Ambassador Sato said: "In his talk with you vice-premier, Prime Minister Ohira promised to visit China at the earliest possible moment. The frequent contacts and exchange of views between the leading statesmen of our two countries will give impetus to the development of our friendly relations and cooperation."

Vice-Premier Gu Mu asked his hosts to convey to the Japanese Government and the economic circles his gratitude for the hospitality accorded him. "I am deeply satisfied with the results of my visit," he said. He added: "We are deeply impressed by the positive approach taken by your government and friends of private circles in carrying Sino-Japanese cooperation forward. I'm convinced that possibilities for trade and scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries will be ever broader as time goes on."

The vice-premier was seen off at the airport by Ambassador Sato, Chairman Fujiyama and many friends from the industrial and trade circles in Kanssi region. On the morning of September 10, the vice-premier went to Ibaraki and visited the television plant of Matsushita Electric.

Arrival in Beijing

OW121226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu and his party returned here by air this evening after a friendly visit to Japan. Vice-Premier Kang Shien greeted them at the airport. Also present at the airport were Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China, and Tetsu Yagi, liaison official in Beijing of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade.

JAPAN'S SONODA CITED ON RETURN OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES

OW091530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, September 9 (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said today that he would make renewed efforts to obtain the return of Japan's northern territories now under Soviet occupation, according to a KYODO report. Sonoda told newsmen in Nemuro, Hokkaido, today that he would try to make Moscow understand that it was the cherished desire of every Japanese to regain the four islands east of Hokkaido. Earlier in the day he cruised near these islands aboard a patrol ship of the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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Sonoda arrived in Nemuro by air yesterday for an inspection of the northern islands. Nemuro, at the eastern tip of the vast island, is a major port for fishing vessels operating in the northwestern Pacific. Sonoda met with local fishermen and former residents of the four islands upon his arrival, according to a JIJI press report. The fishermen demanded compensation for their defunct fishing rights in the Soviet-controlled northern waters and adequate steps to assure local fishermen of immunity from Soviet seizure.

TAN ZHENLIN RECEIVES NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION

OW111340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met with a delegation from the NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Korean Workers Party, led by Chong Ha-chon, first deputy editor-in-chief of the newspaper.

Vice-Chairman Tan Zhenlin gave the Korean comrades a brief account of the experience and lessons in China's socialist revolution and construction over the past 30 years. He asked the Korean comrades, during their tour of China, to tell the Chinese people about the good experience the Korean people have acquired in their revolution and construction. Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and Korean correspondents in Beijing attended the meeting. Li Zhuang, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, was present. The Korean delegation arrived in Beijing on September 9. Yesterday evening, Editor-in-Chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY Hu Jiwei hosted a dinner in honour of the Korean comrades.

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST PAK REGIME

OW071242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, September 7 (XINHUA)--Rallies and demonstrations demanding the "overthrow of the Pak regime" were held by more than 1,000 students in Taegu City, North Kyongsang Province, South Korea, who fought with the police, according to reports from Seoul.

Students of the Kyongbuk University and the Kyemyong College in Taegu City held campus rallies on September 4. They distributed leaflets demanding the "overthrow of the Pak regime," "abolition of the reformation system" and "annulment of the emergency measures". Students of the Kyemyong College shouted slogans urging a "probe into the case of the Y.H. Trading Company". They marched to "the April 19 monument" in the heart of the city after breaking the police blockade. Over 80 students were arrested. On September 3, students of the Kangwon University in Choonchun City, Kangwon Province held a rally against the reactionary rule of the Pak administration.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FRIEND DIES--Tokyo, 9 September--Yusho Otsuka, founder and honorary president of the Institute of Mao Zedong Thought, died of cancer of the lung yesterday evening at the age of 82. A good friend of China, Otsuka had contributed a lot to the consolidation of Japan-China friendship. Otsuka was the secretary general of the Osaka prefectural branch and adviser to the headquarters of the Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox), president and honorary president of the Institute of Mao Zedong Thought he founded in Osaka in 1967. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLAS' BATTLE SUCCESSES NOTED

OW110904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean guerrillas in the Battambang region repulsed the Vietnamese aggressors in their mopping-up operations in August, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The guerrillas in Pailin area drove back a Vietnamese regiment with ten tanks operating from their stronghold in Pailin. The guerrillas and the local people killed more than 50 of the enemy and wounded more than 100 others between August 24 and 30.

Guerrillas and local people in Sisophon area put out of action over 100 of the Vietnamese aggressor between August 24 and 31 in an enemy mopping-up operation. They then ambushed a unit of enemy troops on Route 10 on September 1, wiping out over 50 enemy soldiers. They captured more than 30 weapons and several thousand rounds of ammunition and liberated two small villages.

More Battle Reports

OW130922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)--The revolutionary Kampuchean forces smashed the mopping-up operations of enemy forces in Samlot, Pailin, Phnom Sampeou and Pavei districts in Battambang region and in Kompong Tralach District in Kompong Chhnang region earlier this month. According to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea report, they annihilated a number of enemy troops, destroyed or captured arms and ammunition.

The radio also reported that the Vietnamese aggressors recently unleashed another mopping-up operation along Route 19 and the Lao-Kampuchean border areas. They slaughtered the Kampuchean minority nationalities in that region. Their first mopping-up operation on the area was defeated by the local guerrillas and people on August 16.

COMMENTARY ON KAMPUCHEAN FRONT'S POLITICAL PROGRAM

OW081438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean Army and people warmly hailed the issuance of the draft political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, Radio Democratic Kampuchea said in a commentary today.

It said the Kampuchean people of all nationalities had earnest discussions over the draft programme and President Khieu Samphan's statement after they listened to the broadcast. They held that the draft programme has demonstrated the sacred will and aspirations of the Kampuchean people from all walks of life and the revolutionary army fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors. The draft programme was made known when the Vietnamese aggressors continued to dispatch reinforcements to Kampuchea and escalate the war in the country, it noted, adding it was in keeping with the current actual situation in Kampuchea and was of crucial significance to the whole Kampuchean nation and people.

The commentary pointed out that the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea will gather in a comprehensive way all Kampuchean patriotic and democratic forces opposing Vietnamese aggression.

The commentary declared that the Kampuchean Army and people actively and unreservedly support the draft programme, take part in the front and are determined to strictly and correctly carry out the political programme of the front, contribute to the consolidation and development of the front and make it into a powerful force of great national unity fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys until all the Vietnamese aggressors are driven out of Kampuchea.

THAI PAPER URGES KAMPUCHEAN UNITY ON POLITICAL PROGRAM

OW071932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 7 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean people could save themselves only by getting united regardless of their differing political inclinations in their struggle to end the tragedy of Vietnam's invasion, says an article in the Thai paper TONG HUA YID PAO today.

The article is commenting on the draft political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea and a related statement issued by Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea. It points out that there is no reason why the Kampuchean people should not get united in face of their powerful common enemy and in view of the calamity into which their country has been plunged.

When united, it goes on, the Kampuchean people are sure to win world wide support, "because, the problem of Kampuchea has a vital bearing on peace and tranquility in the Southeast Asia". It points out that the threat of aggression confronting the Southeast Asian countries will not be removed before the Kampuchea is rid of Vietnamese forces and a neutral and independent Kampuchea is proclaimed. It is obvious, the article concludes, that Hanoi would want a foot when given an inch. Once Kampuchea is conquered, a war engulfing Southeast Asia can hardly be averted.

THAI PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OW101321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 10 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan returned here this morning after visiting Sweden, Denmark, and Canada where he also attended the World Food Council session.

At a press conference at the airport, the prime minister said that he had talks with leaders of the three countries on the Kampuchean question, the Indochinese situation, events in Southeast Asia and the refugee problem. He said he also exchanged views with them on the strengthening of bilateral relations and economic cooperation. "We all hold that the Kampuchean question should be settled by peaceful means," he declared. "International organizations, the United Nations in particular, must take measures to stop the war in Indochina."

He said, "The Danish Government voiced support for the position taken by Thailand and other ASEAN countries that foreign troops must pull out of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people must be allowed to decide their own future." The fighting in Kampuchea is likely to continue, the prime minister said. But Thailand will remain neutral, not interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, he added.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV INTRUDERS CAPTURED IN THAILAND

OW130934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 13 (XINHUA)--Two soldiers from the Vietnamese forces invading Kampuchea were captured by the Thai authorities last month along the Thai-Kampuchean border area in Khlongyai District of Thailand's Trat Province, reports the NATION REVIEW here today.

Quoting Prakit Uttamote, governor of Trat, the paper says that the two Vietnamese soldiers were caught while crossing the border into the Thai territory and they were later handed over to the joint military authorities in the province for interrogation. Speaking at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand on August 30, Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said that a number of Vietnamese spies had been captured by the Thai authorities along the border areas.

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND TRADE FAIR--Wellington, 21 August--The New Zealand 1979 world trade fair opened at the Wellington Show House here this afternoon. New Zealand Governor-General Sir Keith Holyoake opened the fair and spoke at the ceremony. New Zealand Minister of Trade and Industry L.R. Schneider was present at the ceremony. About 30 countries were participating in the fair, which was organized by the Wellington Show Association. The Chinese court in the exhibition hall has a floor space of about 7,000 square metres. After the opening ceremony, Governor-General Sir Holyoake toured the Chinese court in the company of Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Li Madlai and head of the Chinese exhibition delegation Xing Beigun. The fair will be open until September 2. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW]--Wellington, September 2 (XINHUA)--The New Zealand 1979 world trade fair closed here this afternoon. Opened on August 21, the 13-day exhibition attracted 250,000 visitors. On display at the Chinese court were lathes for general purposes, textile machines, diesel and petrol engines, electrical instruments, etc. Many visitors noted that the exhibition had promoted mutual understanding between the people of New Zealand and China. [Beijing XINHUA in English 2 Sep 79 OW]

THAI FOOTBALL TEAM--Guangzhou, 24 August--The football team of the Thai Royal Armed Forces lost to the football team of the Chengdu units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army 0:3 in its final match in the City of Foshan, Guangdong Province yesterday afternoon. Watching the match were Zhuang Tian and Xiao Yuanli, leading members of the Guangzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The Thai Armed Forces football delegation led by Colonel Amu Romyanond arrived in Guangzhou from Shanghai on August 22. They left Foshan for home via Hong Kong by train today. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW]

DANISH QUEEN, PRINCE HONORED AT STATE BANQUET IN BEIJING

OW121840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--The State Council gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and His Royal Highness Prince Henrik of Denmark and the members of their party.

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian, presiding over the banquet, said in his toast, "our relations have been quite friendly in the thirty years since the establishment of diplomatic relations despite the many changes in the international arena. "The Chinese Government is pleased with these developments and hopes that relations between China and Denmark will continue to expand."

Queen Margrethe said in reply: "Denmark was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. "Experience has shown that the great distance between our two countries and the differences in our political, social and economic systems have been no obstacle to fruitful cooperation."

Attending this evening's banquet were Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the State Council; Shi Liang, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade; Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy; Zhou Zijian, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building; Lin Jiamei, wife of vice-premeir Li Xiannian; and Qin Jialin, Chinese ambassador to Denmark. The national flags of Denmark and China hung side by side in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People. A band played lively tunes of welcome as Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik entered the banquet hall in the company of Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei. In the course of the banquet, hosts and guests repeatedly clinked glasses, toasting the continuing development of friendship between the two peoples and friendly relations between the two countries. The banquet started with the playing of the national anthems of the Kingdom of Denmark and China.

Proposing a toast, Vice-Premier Li warmly welcomed the queen and the prince to China. "Her Majesty's visit, the first ever made by a Danish head of state and the first by a Scandinavian head of state, is a major event in Sino-Danish relations," he declared. The vice-premier pointed out: "Though different in social system, China and Denmark do have much in common. Both our peoples love peace and treasure independence and sovereignty. We share the view that all countries, irrespective of size, should be equal and should support and learn from each other. We both have the genuine desire to further our friendly relations. In recent years, contacts between our two governments have increased steadily, and our cooperation and exchanges in the economic, trade, scientific and technological fields have expanded constantly. The Chinese Government is pleased with these developments and hopes that relations between China and Denmark will continue to expand."

In the 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, he said, "We have scored tremendous achievements in socialist construction, but, economically, there is still a wide gap between our country and the developed countries of the world. To catch up with advanced world standards, we in China are united as one in our dedication to turn China into a country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century. Like before, our development strategy will continue to be to rely mainly on our own resources, but we will also learn from other countries their useful experience in developing the economy and their advanced science and technology. In this connection, there is much that we can learn and learn with benefit from your experience and accomplishments in Denmark."

In conclusion, he said: "Her Majesty is a great patron of the arts. On this visit, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness have not only brought the Chinese people a message of friendship from the Danish people, but also the splendid culture and art of your country. The Chinese people will indeed be delighted to see this exhibition on the works of Hans Christian Andersen and his holographic manuscripts and enjoy the performances given by Danish artists. Accompanying Her Majesty on this visit are representative Danish businessmen. Their meetings and discussions with related Chinese organizations will help move our economic relations forward. In Beijing and in their visits to some other Chinese cities, your Majesty and the other distinguished guests will, I am sure, come to appreciate the sincere desire of the Chinese Government to develop our bilateral relations and the friendship of the Chinese people for the Danish people. I hope you enjoy your stay in China and wish you a successful visit."

Queen Margrethe said in her toast that she and Prince Henrik "have been looking forward with great expectations to the visit and the opportunity it offers for us to meet the Chinese people and its leaders, and to gain a personal impression of your country and her ancient culture. There have been contacts between Denmark and China since far back in history. There was a flourishing trade between our two countries as early as the 18th century. "Since 1950 when Denmark was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, many contacts have been established and reinforced. These have grown steadily in number and strength."

She pointed out that the two countries had always been friendly toward each other and that the present modernization of the People's Republic of China was "A challenge and inspiration to many Danes." She noted that "the great progress that has been achieved in improving the daily life of the many Chinese who need no longer fear hunger and distress is, in itself, an impressive result."

The Danish queen said that, in economic and commercial fields, Denmark and China had strengthened "cooperation for the benefit of both parties," adding that "there is at present a considerable growth in the trade between our two countries. "A new link was added to the good relations by the signature last year of the trade agreement between the European communities and the People's Republic of China." Queen Margrethe stated: "An international political climate in which mistrust and confrontation give way to trust and cooperation would be a decisive precondition for settling the serious crises of our time. Denmark, for her part, participates to the best of her ability in efforts to this end," she declared.

Also entertaining the distinguished Danish guests this evening were leading members of the government and army, the National Women's Federation, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, as well as members of scientific, literary and art, educational, medical, sports and press circles. Among the guests were Danish Ambassador to China Kjeld Vilhelm Mortensen, Mrs. Mortensen and other members of the embassy.

This afternoon, Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik visited Liu Li Chang, the well-known cultural street in the centre of Beijing, where they viewed ancient Chinese paintings at the Rong Bao Zhai Studio and visited an antique shop.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN DUBLIN

OW121508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] London, September 12 (XINHUA)--The foreign ministers of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) held a one-day meeting yesterday in Dublin, capital of the Republic of Ireland, to discuss political cooperation on international affairs, according to a report from the capital.

Among other topics, the Middle East issue figured prominently at the meeting. The foreign ministers were reported to have inched closer to recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate party to undertake negotiations for a Middle East settlement. The meeting also urged "all concerned in southern Lebanon to refrain from acts likely to infringe on the country's integrity and its government's authority." Other topics covered at the meeting included southern Africa, Indochina and specific international issues.

PLA DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF ENDS NETHERLANDS VISIT

OW122201 Beijing XINHUA in English 2155 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Hague, September 12 (XINHUA)--Wang Shangrong, deputy chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, his wife and his party left here this afternoon after a three-day friendship visit to the Netherlands.

On September 10, he called on Dutch Chief of Defence Staff General A. J. W. Wijting and Defence Minister Willem Scholten on separate occasions and had friendly talk with them. Wijting hosted a dinner in the evening in honour of the Chinese guests who gave a return dinner to the host next evening. The Chinese guests visited an aircraft manufacturing plant, a shipyard and other installations during their stay in the country. Present at the airport to see them off were General Wijting and Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands Ding Xuesung.

WANG RENZHONG, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR EUROPEAN TOUR

OW120354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0313 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong left here by air this morning to visit Yugoslavia, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium. Accompanying Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong on the visit are Li Erzhong, vice-chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Du Runsheng, vice-minister of the State Agricultural Commission, Wang Fulin, deputy chief of the General Office of the State Council, Zhu Rong, vice-minister of agriculture, and Chang Jinong, vice-minister of water conservancy. Seeing them off at the airport were Vice-Premier Wang Zhen and leading members of departments concerned. Also present were diplomatic envoys of Yugoslavia, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium to China.

ZENG SHENG AND PARTY DEPART FOR FRANCE, ITALY

OW120814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--Minister of Communications Zeng Sheng and his party left Beijing yesterday to visit France and Italy at the invitation of French minister of transports and Italian minister of merchant marine.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC-SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEWED

OW120825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, September 11 (XINHUA)--Total output value in each county in Romania is to reach more than 15 billion leis (5 leis equal one U.S. dollar) and the per capita output value of industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and services in each county no less than 70,000 leis by 1985. These target have been set in a plan for regional economic and social development from 1981 to 1985. It was discussed and approved today at a joint meeting, chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Executive Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and the Standing Bureau of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development.

In the next five-year plan period, priority will be given to less developed counties for their sustained speedier development and increase in per capita output value. Projects of moderate size will be built in these areas and satellite plants or workshops around industrial centres. In industrially developed counties, the rise in output value is to be realized by boosting productivity alone. Other topics discussed at the meeting included increases in wages and pensions, limiting price-hikes for daily necessities to five to six per cent and wider application of the 44-hour work-week. The meeting decided to make the plan public for nationwide discussion.

ROMANIAN OFFICERS FETED IN BEIJING

OW111528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--China's Ministry of National Defence gave a dinner here this evening in honour of a vacationing Romanian officers' group. The group, led by Major General Alexandru Popescu, comprises five major generals and five colonels and their wives. The Romanian visitors arrived in Beijing yesterday as guests of the Ministry of National Defence for a three-week vacation in China. Today's dinner was presided over by Zhang Ruguang, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Also present were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu, Military Attaché of the Romanian Embassy Colonel Ioan Dubesteanu, and their wives.

POLISH LEADER GIerek VISITS FRANCE

OW090842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 9 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Paris, September 8 (XINHUA)--Poland and France will continue "close political dialogues", says an official communique when President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Poland United Workers' Party Edward Gierek wound up two days of meetings here today. The Polish leader came to Paris on September 6 for a working visit at the invitation of the French president.

The communique says that the two leaders expressed their "positive appreciation" for the strategic arms limitation agreement signed by the United States and the Soviet Union and said they hoped that "this important accord can be quickly put in force." Giscard d'Estaing and Gierek also discussed ways of expanding the volume of trade and industrial cooperation between France and Poland, the communique notes. Giscard d'Estaing accepted an invitation from Gierek to visit Poland at a date to be decided later.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

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CAMEROON MILITARY DELEGATION VISTS PRC

Xu Xiangqian Meeting, Banquet

OW101650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--Xu Xiangqian, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence, gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of a Cameroon military delegation led by Sadou Daoudou, minister of state for the Armed Forces of Cameroon.

Before the banquet, Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian met with all members of the delegation. In his toast, Vice-Premier Xu said: "China and Cameroon are friendly countries. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, our friendly relations of cooperation have developed smoothly in various fields. "The current visit of this delegation led by Mr. Minister of State Daoudou vividly embodies the new growth of the profound friendship shared by our two peoples and armies." He added: "Under the leadership of President Ahidjo, the Cameroon people and their army have scored satisfactory achievements in safeguarding national independence, developing the national economy and strengthening their national defence." Xu Xiangqian said: "Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Guofeng, the Chinese people are working hard to accomplish their modernization programme. We need a peaceful environment in which to build our country. In the present turbulent international situation, however, we must heighten our vigilance and constantly strengthen our national defence."

Minister Sadou Daoudou said in reply that the hospitality accorded the delegation showed vividly the friendship between the people of Cameroon and China who were linked by similar experiences and wishes. Both Cameroon and China were Third World countries, he said, and adopted the policy of opposing imperialism and colonialism, old and new. For this reason, the two countries were working to seek and safeguard their internal peace and peaceful coexistence with all other countries in the world which uphold justice. He pointed out that it was impossible to gain any economic or social development without this peace. Minister Daoudou said that Cameroon rejoiced over its bilateral cooperation with China in all spheres. "It is our earnest hope that this relationship which has been built up with effort will be firmly defended," he said. "For this is in the supreme interests of our two peoples."

Cameroon's Ambassador to China, Jacob Achidi Kisob, attended the banquet. Also present were Su Yu, vice-minister of national defence; Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the P.L.A. naval and air forces and Beijing units. The Cameroon military delegation arrived here this morning on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence. They were met at the airport by Vice-Minister Su Yu.

PLA Armored Unit Visit

OW111336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--The Cameroon military delegation led by Sadou Daoudou, minister of state for the Armed Forces of Cameroon, this morning visited an armoured division of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the company of Deputy Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff Chi Haotian.

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The delegation was given a warm welcome by Deputy Commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units Kang Lin and commanders and fighters of the division. The delegation watched a display by fighters and commanders of a company of target shooting from tanks and of tank driving at high speed. Cameroon Ambassador to China Jacob Achidi Kisob was also present. Minister Sadou Daoudou and other Cameroon friends today paid respect to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong and presented a wreath. They also toured the Great Wall and Ding Ling, one of the Ming tombs.

PRC VICE MINISTERS ATTEND ETHIOPIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW121232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--Ethiopian Ambassador to China Fantaye Biftu and Mrs. Fantaye gave a reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the people's revolution day of Socialist Ethiopia. Among the guests were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign trade, Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Zeng Zhi, vice-minister of communications.

KENYA, SAUDI ARABIA COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

OW121951 Beijing XINHUA in English 1939 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Nairobi, September 12 (XINHUA)--President Arap Moi returned here this afternoon after a four-day state visit to Saudi Arabia, reported the KENYA NEWS AGENCY. During the visit, Moi had talks with Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on international affairs and bilateral relations.

A joint communique issued today says that in view of foreign interference in Africa, the two countries reaffirmed the necessity to keep the African countries outside the areas of international conflicts in order to develop their potentials for the benefit of the people. The communique says, "The two sides emphasized their support for the just cause of liberation of the peoples in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, and the need to assist them in the legitimate struggle against foreign domination and discrimination."

The two sides "condemned Israel for perpetrating a policy of aggression and persisting wilfully in pursuing this policy against the Arab lands", it states. "They also expressed the support for the Palestinian people in the just struggle for the restoration of their legitimate rights including the right to self-determination."

The two sides reiterated the determination to develop and further strengthen bilateral relations. The two countries agreed to establish a permanent joint Saudi-Kenya economic commission.

President Moi also met with the visiting Somali President Siad Barre in Saudi Arabia and discussed bilateral matters with him.

According to a Cairo report, Radio Riyadh quoted the Saudi foreign minister as saying that the two presidents affirmed their keenness and sincere desire to normalize and develop relations between the two countries.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VISITS PRC

Arrival in Beijing

0W081040 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 8 Sep 79 0W

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--A Canadian parliamentary delegation arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. It is headed by Renaude Lapointe, speaker of the Senate, and James Jerome, speaker of the House of Commons.

Relations between China and Canada have been developing steadily since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1970. The visiting delegation includes Jacques Flynn, leader of the government in the Senate and minister of justice; Allan MacEachen, opposition House leader; Raymond Perrault, leader of the opposition in the Senate; and Stanley Knowles, New Democratic Party House leader.

The Canadian parliamentary delegation was greeted at the airport by Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and his wife Xu Hanbing; Wu Xinyu and Xing Yimin, deputy secretaries-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Zhao Changchun, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Bai Jiefu, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Canadian Ambassador to China A.R. Menzies and Mrs. Menzies were also present at the airport.

NPC Standing Committee Banquet

0W081658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet here at the Great Hall of the People this evening to welcome the visiting Canadian parliamentary delegation.

The delegation is headed by Renaude Lapointe, speaker of the Senate, and James Jerome, speaker of the House of Commons. Vice-Chairmen Ulanhu and Ji Pengfei of the N.P.C. Standing Committee attended the banquet. Prior to the banquet, Vice-Chairmen Ulanhu and Ji Pengfei met and had a friendly talk with all members of the delegation.

Vice-Chairman Ulanhu spoke at the banquet. On behalf of Chairman Ye Jianying, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Chinese people, he warmly welcomed the delegation. Noting that diplomatic relations had been established between Canada and China, he went on to say that exchanges and cooperation in the political, economic, trade scientific-technological and cultural fields were still expanding. Mutual understanding had been enhanced by a succession of visits back and forth by leaders of the two countries and other prominent people. He was convinced, he said, that the delegation's current visit would make a further important contribution to promoting friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples. Vice-Chairman Ulanhu added that China and Canada had consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, and had worked to maintain world peace and develop friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the world. Faced with the threat posed by the superpowers, which were stepping up their rivalry for world hegemony, and an increasingly turbulent international situation, all peace-loving countries and peoples should unite on a broad basis to oppose hegemonism and maintain world peace, he said.

Speaker Jerome said in reply: "We are proud that it is now almost ten years since we established diplomatic relations with the Government of China, and we are also proud that in those ten years we have greatly expanded our contact with each other, greatly expanded our communication. We have greatly expanded our trade, our educational exchanges, and cultural exchanges and the last few years have seen dramatic increase in all of these kinds of exchanges and this has made us feel happy." He said: "There can be no doubt that during this forthcoming visit, we will learn even more about your political institutions, about your present ambitions for a new legal system, about the culture and fabric of your country, and it can not help but contribute to a greater understanding between us and indeed to our friendship."

Among the guests were Canadian Ambassador to China A. R. Menzies and Mrs. Menzies, and other embassy officials. Present also were: Wang Kunlun, Hu Yuzhi, Yang Xiufeng, Luo Shuzhang, Kao Kelin and Li Ruihuan, members of the C.P.C. Standing Committee; Wu Xinyu, Luo Qingchang and Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-generals of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Xu Hanbing, wife of Vice-Chairman Ji Pengfei; and Zhang Wen-jin, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Meeting With Hua Guofeng

OW101518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng met here this afternoon and had a friendly conversation with a Canadian parliamentary delegation led by Renaude Lapointe, speaker of the Senate, and James Jerome, speaker of the House of Commons.

They discussed the strengthening of the existing cooperation between China and Canada. Premier Hua noted that cooperation in the political, economic, trade, scientific and cultural fields as well as sports had developed steadily since the establishment of diplomatic relations. He believed that relations between the two countries would become better and better. Premier Hua also briefed the Canadian visitors on China's modernization programme.

During the meeting, Speaker of the Senate Renaude Lapointe presented Premier Hua Guofeng with a colour photo of the home of Dr. Norman Bethune on behalf of the delegation. The Chinese premier thanked the Canadian guests for their precious gift. He said: "November this year marks the 40th anniversary of the death of Dr. Bethune in China. We Chinese people cherish the memory of Dr. Bethune." Senator Jacques Flynn, leader of the government in the Senate and minister of justice, conveyed Prime Minister Joe Clark's regards to Premier Hua Guofeng. In reply, the Chinese premier asked the Canadian guests to convey his best wishes to Prime Minister Clark.

Members of the delegation taking part in the conversation were Allan MacEachen, opposition House leader; Raymond Perrault, leader of the opposition in the Senate; and members of Parliament Stanley Knowles, Thomas Lefebvre, William Kempling, Harvie Andre and Robert Brisco. Present on the occasion were Ji Pengfei and Wu Xinyu, vice-chairman and deputy secretary general respectively of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Canadian Ambassador to China A.R. Menzies was present. Prior to the conversation, Premier Hua met with all members of the delegation and was photographed with them.

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Canadians Return Banquet

OW101550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--A return banquet to their Chinese hosts was given at the Great Hall of the People here this evening by Renaude Lapointe, leader of the Canadian parliamentary delegation and speaker of the Senate, and James Jerome, also a delegation leader and speaker of the House of Commons.

Among the guests were Ulanhu and Ji Pengfei, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, members and deputy secretaries general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and leading members of government departments, people's organizations and the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Also present were all members of the visiting Canadian delegation and Canadian Ambassador to China and Mrs. A.R. Menzies. Renaude Lapointe and Ulanhu toasted the continuing consolidation and development of cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

Earlier today, the delegation had separate friendly discussions with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang on international issues of common interest and bilateral relations. During the past two days, the Canadian visitors have been sightseeing in Beijing.

Departure for Hebei

OW110840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 11 (XINHUA)--The Canadian parliamentary delegation headed by Speaker of the Senate Renaude Lapointe and Speaker of the House of Commons James Jerome left here by special plane this afternoon for Shijiazhuang, capital of north China's Hebei Province.

The delegation is accompanied on the tour by Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Xu Hanbing. Canadian Ambassador to China A.R. Menzies and Mrs. Menzies left here by the same plane. The Canadian guests were seen off at the airport by Wu Xinyu and Xing Yimin, deputy secretaries-general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Zhao Changchun, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Bai Jiefu, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

The Canadian parliamentary delegation paid respects to the remains of late Chairman Mao Zedong this morning. Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme Procuratorate, had a chat this morning with leader of the government in the Senate, delegation member and Minister of Justice Jacques Flynn and Speaker James Jerome about China's legal system.

Visit to Hebei

OW121222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Shijiazhuang, September 12 (XINHUA)--The Canadian parliamentary delegation led by Speaker of the House of Commons James Jerome this morning visited the Norman Bethune International Peace Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Shijiazhuang, north China.

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Dr. Norman Bethune was an outstanding son of the Canadian people and a close friend of the Chinese people. He came to work in this hospital in 1938 to aid the Chinese people in their war against Japanese aggression and made an important contribution to the Chinese people's cause of liberation. Dr. Bethune died in north China in 1939. In memory of this great internationalist fighter, the hospital was named Norman Bethune International Peace Hospital in 1940.

Today, the hospital was astir with friendly sentiments of the people of China and Canada. Leading members and medical workers of the hospital warmly received the guests from Dr. Bethune's country. The Canadian parliamentarians visited the physiotherapy department, the operating room, the medicinal herb garden and the Bethune Memorial Hall. Speaker Lapointe presented the hospital with a colour photo of Dr. Bethune's homeestead for a souvenir. She said that she and her colleagues were deeply impressed with the visit and that they would tell the Canadian people about Dr. Bethune's work in China and the Chinese people's respect for him.

Accompanied by Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Ji Pengfei and his wife, the delegation arrived at Shijiazhuang from Beijing by special plane yesterday afternoon. They were warmly welcomed by Vice-Chairman of the Hebei Provincial Revolutionary Committee Jiang Yizhen. Shortly after their arrival, the delegation went to the cemetery for fallen heroes and laid a wreath at Dr. Bethune's grave.

Yesterday evening, the distinguished Canadian guests were honoured at a banquet hosted by the Hebei Provincial Revolutionary Committee. The delegation left Shijiazhuang by special flight this afternoon for a visit to Shanghai.

Banquet in Shanghai

OW121724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, September 12 (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of the visiting Canadian parliamentary delegation headed by Renaude Lapointe, speaker of the Senate, and James Jerome, speaker of the House of Commons.

Ji Pengfei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Xu Hanbing, who are accompanying the Canadian guests on their tour, also attended. In a toast at the banquet, Peng Chong, chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, said that the development of friendship between China and Canada was the common desire of their two peoples. The people of Shanghai should make energetic efforts together with the people of Canada to strengthen Sino-Canadian friendship, he declared.

Responding on behalf of all the Canadian guests, Mr. Allan MacEachen, opposition House leader, said that they were glad to see the steady growth of friendly cooperation in all spheres between Canada and China in the last decade. Canada would like to cooperate with China during the process of China's four modernizations, he added. The Canadian delegation arrived in Shanghai this afternoon by air from Shijiazhuang, capital of north China's Hebei Province. They were met at the airport by Wang Yiping, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

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KANG SHIEN MEETS MEXICAN PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER

OW101325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 10 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Kang Shien this morning met with Rafael Isquierdo, adviser to the president of the United States of Mexico, and his party. They had a friendly conversation on the current international problem of energy and on the furtherance of friendly cooperation between the two countries. Present on the occasion were Qin Wencai, Chinese vice-minister of petroleum industry, and Antonio Duenas Pulido, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Mexican Embassy here. The Mexican guests arrived here on September 6. Vice-Minister Qin Wencai had talks with Mr. Rafael Isquierdo and gave a banquet in honour of the Mexican guests.

STRIKE BY BRAZILIAN METALLURGICAL WORKERS NOTED

OW130942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)--250,000 metallurgical workers in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, began an indefinite strike yesterday to demand an 83 per cent pay increase and a 40-hour work week, according to a report from that city. The strike was held in accordance with a decision made at the congress of the Rio de Janeiro Federation of Trade Unions. The strike has paralysed about 5,000 enterprises.

NEW TRADE UNION FORMED IN ARGENTINA

OW120854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, September 11 (XINHUA)--The Argentine National Workers Commission and the Argentine Commission of 25 decided yesterday after prolonged negotiations to disband and merge into a national trade union leading organ--the United Steering Commission of Workers of Argentina. The newly formed commission consists of 30 members with each of the former organizations occupying 15 seats. A 14-member executive organ has also been set up. The two largest trade unions, the National Workers Commission and the Commission of 25, came into existence after the takeover of trade unions by the military government in 1976. The new trade union organization has appointed a commission to draft a document which will set a goal for Argentina's workers movement in its political and economic struggle.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN PROFESSOR--Beijing, 11 August--Professor Chia Ying Yeh Chao, a Chinese-born Canadian, left Beijing to return to Canada today after her lecture tour of several Chinese universities. She came to China in April. Professor Chia Ying Yeh Chao is a specialist in Chinese classical literature. She graduated from the Chinese language department of Fu Jen University in Beijing before the liberation. In 1949, she went to Taiwan and taught at three universities there, and in 1966 went to America and taught at Harvard University. Since 1969, she has taught classical Chinese literature in the department of Asian Studies at the University of British Columbia in Canada. During her stay in China, she was invited to give guest lectures on the appreciation and criticism of Chinese classical poems at Nankai University in Tianjin, Nanjing University and Beijing University. Her lectures were warmly received by both teachers and students. She also conferred with Qian Zhongshu, Yu Pingbo, Li Zhaiye, Zhou Zumou and Zhu Weizhi, noted Chinese scholars of classical Chinese literature. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW]

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JI PENGFEI APPOINTED VICE PREMIER; FURTHER DECISIONS ANNOUNCED

OW131242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei was appointed vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China today.

Premier Hua Guofeng's nomination of Ji Pengfei for the post was endorsed at the eleventh meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth People's Congress here this afternoon. At the same time, the meeting decided to relieve him of his post vice-chairman, secretary-general and member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee.

Born in Shanxi Province in 1909, Ji Pengfei served successively as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the German Democratic Republic and vice-minister and minister of foreign affairs.

The meeting also decided to:

Set up the Eighth Ministry of Machine-Building with Jiao Ruoyu as minister.

Setup a Ministry of Justice with Wei Wenbo as minister.

Set up a Ministry of Geology with Sun Daguang as minister.

Appoint Wu Bo Minister of finance and relieve Zhang Jingfu of his post as minister of finance.

Appoint Zhang Jingfu deputy secretary-general of the Financial and Economic Commission under the State Council.

Appoint Xi Zhanyuan deputy chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

LI CHAOBO EXPLAINS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LAW AT NPC SESSION

OW111904 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 September--The Fifth NPC Standing Committee opened its 11th session this morning in Beijing.

At the plenary session this morning, all committee members listened to an explanation of the Law on Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China (draft for trial implementation) by Li Chaobo, vice minister of the State Capital Construction Commission and director of the Office of the Environmental Protection Leading Group under the State Council.

Comrade Li Chaobo said: Environmental protection is an important component of socialist modernization. Article 11 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates: "The state protects the environment and natural resources and prevents and eliminates pollution and other hazards to the public." Premier Hua Guofeng pointed out in "The Report on the Work of the Government" at the first session of the Fifth NPC: "We must draw up regulations to protect the environment and make sure that related problems are satisfactorily solved." Acting in accordance with the above-mentioned guidelines, the State Council has instructed the Environmental Protection Leading Group to work out the "Law on Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China (draft for trial implementation)."

In formulating this draft, we have extensively solicited opinion from various localities, each ministry and department of the State Council, factories, mines, enterprises, people's communes, schools and other units. The draft has been submitted to the plenary session of the Commission of Legislative Affairs [fa zhi wei yuan hui 3127 0455 1201 0765 2585] for examination and approval and has been revised several times.

Comrade Li Chaobo said: Environmental pollution and damage is a new problem arising alongside modern industrial and agricultural development. Our party and state have attached great importance to this problem. Our beloved and esteemed Premier Zhou issued a series of instructions on environmental protection when he was alive. He repeatedly pointed out that our socialist planned economy aims at serving the people; while developing our industry, we should also make strenuous efforts to solve the problem of environmental protection. We should never do anything that may harm future generations. Several principles and measures for environmental protection were formulated at a National Conference on Environmental Protection called by the State Council in 1973. The Environmental Protection Leading Group of the State Council was established in 1974, and the work of environmental protection has been gradually carried out in our country ever since. As a result of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four"--and mistakes and shortcomings in our own work--we have taken a roundabout course of giving priority to economic development over pollution control. As a result, there is a serious imbalance between our country's economic development and environmental protection. In many places environmental pollution and ecological disruptions have not been controlled or improved but are getting worse. The time has come for us to make up our minds to definitely solve the environmental problem.

Li Chaobo said: The task of the Environmental Protection Law is to put the state's basic principles and policies for environmental protection into law in order to insure the rational use of natural conditions in socialist modernization, prevent environmental pollution and damage, create a clean and suitable living and working environment for the people, protect the people's health and promote economic development.

First, legislation on environmental protection is an important means of controlling and improving the environment. Many countries the world over have used an environmental protection law as a major instrument for controlling and improving the environment and scored outstanding successes. Enactment of the environmental protection law is a new work in our country. The State Council in 1973 recirculated "Several Regulations on Environmental Protection and Improvement (draft for trial implementation)," and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1978 approved and recirculated "The Key Notes of the Summary report on the Work of Environmental Protection" adopted by the Environmental Protection Leading Group under the State Council. These documents of a regulatory nature have played an important role in promoting the work of environmental protection. The environmental protection law (draft for trial implementation) being put forward now is formulated on the basis of summing up the achievements in implementing the above-mentioned regulations and making full use of foreign lessons and experiences in environmental protection. The Law on Environmental Protection is a basic law for the main purpose of stipulating the state's basic principles and policies on environmental protection. Other specific provisions will be given in such laws and regulations as the Atmospheric Protection Law, the Water Quality Protection Law and the detailed rules and regulations on implementing these laws.

Second, China's environmental pollution and other hazards to the public are mainly caused by industrial pollution and the lack of public facilities in urban areas, especially by devices that burn coal directly. The environmental protection law (draft for trial implementation) offers provisions on identifying the polluted materials discharged by enterprises.

Third, ecological disruptions are very serious in our country. The influence and danger of ecological disruptions are more far-reaching than the problem of environment pollution. Ecological restoration and improvement is a very difficult task, and some disruptions are beyond restoration. This problem has long been ignored. We must loudly appeal to the public and adopt concrete measures to solve this problem. Chapter two of the environmental protection law (draft for trial implementation) stresses the necessity of protecting natural conditions. The draft prescribes basic policies for environmental protection, and specific rules and regulations will be formulated on the basis of these fundamental policies in order to gradually increase and perfect our environmental protection.

Fourth, in order to insure the implementation of the environmental protection law, it is necessary to strengthen the socialist legal system and be strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments. The draft provides for sanctions against offenders and awards for those who work actively to protect the environment.

Li Chaobo said: The formulation of the environmental protection law is what the people are hoping for and a task that must be carried out. It concerns the people's health and the well-being of our children, grandchildren and future generations, and also bears on our country's international reputation. Enactment of the environmental protection law assuredly will give further impetus to environmental protection work in our country.

The plenary session this morning was presided over by Ulanhu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and attended by Vice Chairmen Nie Rongzhen, Tan Zhenlin, Deng Yingchao, Seypidin, Ji Pengfei, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang. Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, also attended the session as an observer.

The session will continue.

GUANGMING RIBAO REFUTES ARGUMENTS AGAINST EMANCIPATION OF MIND

HK111315 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Wang Qianghua [3769 1730 5478]: "Refuting the Theory That the Emancipation of the Mind 'Has Gone Too Far'"]

[Text] Premier Hua pointed out in the "Government Work Report" to the second session of the Fifth NPC: "At the last session we assessed our achievements after the smashing of the gang. Since then, under the impetus provided by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the party at which the principles of emancipating the mind or 'starting up the machinery,' seeking truth from facts and uniting and looking forward were laid down and a series of important political, economic and organizational measures adopted, we have multiplied achievements on all fronts in the course of implementing the tasks defined at our last session." However, for a time some people have attacked the emancipation of the mind as having "gone too far" and demanded that it be "stopped" immediately.

Has the emancipation of the mind "gone too far" and should it be "stopped"? This question must be thoroughly discussed because it concerns our implementation of the guidelines of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC. To clarify this issue, we must first make clear what we mean by emancipating the mind.

Thinking is the function and product of the mind and is the reflection of objective reality in people's minds. Since objective reality is always in motion and developing and since the reflection of objective reality in man's thinking has to be gradually deepened and cannot be completed in a single process, thinking is also in motion and developing. "The reflection of nature in man's thinking must be understood not 'lifelessly', not 'abstractly', not devoid of movement, not without contradictions, but in the eternal process of movement, the arising of contradictions and their solution" ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 38, P 208). What do contradictions refer to here? As far as thinking itself is concerned, they refer to this contradictory idea. "On the one hand, the nature of man's thinking is inexorably regarded as absolute, on the other hand, the scope of thinking of the man who does the thinking is extremely limited" (Engels). In other words, as far as its nature, mission, possibility and ultimate historic goal is concerned, man's thinking is supreme and limitless. However, since every thought is always concretely embodied in the individual mind, its cognition of objective reality is not supreme and limitless as far as each individual process of thinking and the reality of each thought go. The incessant emergence and solution of this kind of contradiction, which is at once supreme and not supreme, limitless and limited, is the motivating force of the movement and development of the mind.

Why is it that man's thinking is not supreme and is limited? The reason is that without exception, each thought "is and remains limited objectively by the historical situation and subjectively by its author's physical and mental constitution" (Engels: "Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 20, P 40). Moreover, it is "limited not only by existing scientific and technological conditions but also by the development of the objective process itself and the degree to which this process has become manifest (the aspects and the essence of the objective process have not yet been fully revealed)" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 1, P 282). Besides, every individual has to face a given objective reality and has to come into contact with and be influenced by the traditional ideas which reflect this objective reality the moment he is born. All these limitations in terms of social-historical conditions, physiological conditions and conditions governing the development of science and other things, together with the influence of traditional ideas, cannot but impose visible or invisible shackles on man's thinking. Only when the mind is free from such shackles can it develop. The process and result of this kind of unfettering and development of the mind is what we called emancipation of the mind. Thus, in terms of the Marxist theory of knowledge, emancipation of the mind means developing the mind in keeping with the movement of objective reality and incessantly pressing forward by smashing certain shackles.

Of course, emancipating the mind by smashing certain shackles can be done in many ways. It may be accomplished by making scientific generalizations of new facts discovered through practice and tests, or by making analytical comparisons or logical inferences from diverse ideas and doctrines with theoretical thinking. It may affirm the original ideological system while discarding some of its outdated conclusions, just as Lenin developed Marxism, or it may negate (overturn) the original ideological system while critically inheriting some of its rational points, just as Marx critically inherited Hegel's dialectics. We must comprehensively grasp the different forms of the emancipation of the mind and correctly put them into application in practice. Only in this way can we truly understand the fact that the emancipation of the mind will never "stop" or "go too far."

The application of the principles of emancipating the mind in our practical work calls for upholding the ideological line of Marxism in our efforts to study new conditions and solve new problems. Objective things are always developing and new conditions and problems are emerging one after another. For example, since the 2d session of the 5th NPC accepted the decision made by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee to shift the focus of the entire party's work to socialist construction, the question of how to realize the four modernizations in accordance with China's characteristics has become the most important current new problem to solve. Around this general subject, many new conditions and new problems will surely emerge in all fields of our work. Such new conditions and problems are all "realms of necessity" to the people's minds. There are no established rules or "books" that we can turn to for guidance. The only way out for us is to emancipate the mind, start up the machinery, analyze such new conditions and problems and handle them in a creative way according to the principle of seeking truth from facts. Only thus can we bring about the transition from the "realm of necessity" to the "realm of freedom" and score new victories in our revolution and construction. In this sense, the emancipation of the mind has perpetual vitality. Its content will endlessly develop and be enriched, there will never be a time when the emancipation of the mind "has gone too far" or "come to an end."

Those maintaining that the emancipation of the mind "has gone too far" base themselves on assertions that in the process of emancipating the mind there have been some excessive opinions and people's thinking has overstepped the bounds of objective reality. Such accusations are totally groundless. We must analyze all the so-called "excessive opinions" in a concrete way. The thinking expressed in one kind of the so-called "excessive" opinions has not really overstepped the bounds of objective reality. In fact, what it has overstepped is the limits allowed by modern blind faith. Thus, this kind of opinion is considered "excessive" by people with ossified or semi-ossified thinking. Another kind of such so-called "excessive" opinions expresses the kind of thinking that has in fact not overstepped the bounds of objective reality but has violated the vested interests and impaired the dignity of certain people. To protect their interests and dignity, certain people then charge such opinions with being "excessive." There is yet another kind of such so-called "excessive" opinions: The people who voiced such opinions did so during some discussions on academic or theoretical matters. Part of the normal development of truth is for people to voice their opinions through discussions. It will take some debate over some time before we know whether such opinions are correct and whether such opinions are "excessive" or our thinking has become ossified. All this will become clear only through the test of practice. Even if such opinions prove to be excessive, it will also be wrong to attribute this mistake to the emancipation of the mind, because by emancipating the mind we precisely mean smashing ideological fetters and making progress. The emancipation of the mind calls for understanding the objective world according to the laws of the development of objective things. Therefore, the emancipation of the mind is in essence a process in which man's thinking continuously seeks the goal of completely grasping the objective reality and the laws governing it, because "man cannot completely grasp, or reflect, or describe nature in its entirety...man can only perpetually approximate this goal" ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 38, p 194). In the process of emancipating the mind, the materialist ideological and epistemological line is upheld. The thinking of those who utter excessive opinions oversteps the bounds of objective reality and their actions run counter to the law governing the development of objective things. Therefore, such excessive opinions are the expression of a subjective idealist ideological and epistemological line no matter whether these people are aware of it or not. [paragraph continues]

The two ideological lines are entirely different. How should we equate the "excessiveness" of speech with the emancipation of thinking? One thing merits our attention: Historical experience has proven that the thinking of those (such as Wang Ming) who had "gone too far" in their speech and action were not characterized by the "excessiveness" of the emancipation of their thinking. On the contrary, their thinking was ossified and imbued with dogmatism. Contrary to these people, communists headed by Comrade Mao Zedong insisted on integrating Marxism with concrete revolutionary practices in China. They were not fettered by conventions or orders which had been proven wrong. They only regarded practice as the highest authority, thereby hewing a Chinese-type path of seizing power. Their thinking was fully emancipated and they firmly stuck to the principle of seeking truth from facts. They were not leftist dogmatists whose thinking was ossified. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" belonged to a reactionary political force. While they were engaged in plotting to usurp party power on the one hand, they advocated and pursued an excessive and impractical ultraleftist line; on the other hand, they created modern superstitions. As a result, the thinking of many comrades became ossified or semiossified. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and the convening of the third plenary session in particular, the party Central Committee has further restored and promoted the party's revolutionary tradition of seeking truth from facts and opposing modern superstitions. The regulations and orders which were proven wrong in practical work have been redressed practically and theoretically. The party Central Committee and those comrades who actively support the line, guiding principles and policies formulated by it have completely emancipated their thinking. They are also the most practical and realistic. This is not the case with those comrades who stick to the "whatever" theory and whose minds are ossified or semiossified. Concrete matters are advancing in a wave-like manner. The emancipation of thinking is also distinguished by its high and low tides. Generally speaking, when society develops in a relatively steady way or when the autocracy holds the upper hand, the emancipation of thinking is usually at its low tide. However, even when such is the case, it does not mean the end of the emancipation of thinking. It is only not so obvious and conscious. Notwithstanding, when the development of society has entered a critical stage, that is, when a drastic change is imminent or when old ideas and traditional concepts which are hampering the people's initiative have become a severe hindrance to the reform of practical reality, the high tide of the emancipation of thinking will come immediately. The 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has been successful in smashing modern superstitions and further promoting the emancipation of thinking. In addition, it has highly appraised the discussion on the subject that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The entire party and people all over the country have further changed the state of ossification and semiossification of minds. The further enlivening of thinking has sparkingly reflected the high tide of the emancipation of thinking. It has played a prominent role in promoting the implementation of the spirit of the third plenary session and the shift of the work focus of the entire party.

The emancipation of thinking will never "go too far." It is a great historical trend that cannot be blocked by any force on earth.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES SEEKING TRUTH FROM FACTS

HK120008 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Zuo Chuntai [1563 2504 0669]: "Comprehensiveness, Comparison and Reexamination"]

[Excerpts] It is not an easy job to seek truth from facts and to make our subjective understanding conform to the objective realities and to the law of development of things. To do so, we must intensively investigate the conditions and pay close attention to the very important question of comprehensiveness, comparison and reexamination.

Comprehensiveness

Comprehensiveness means that we must see both the positive and the negative sides and the advantages and disadvantages of a matter and listen to both the assenting and the dissenting views. In a word, we must hear both praise and criticism and weigh the gains and losses in order to acquire comprehensive understanding. This was what Wei Zheng of the Tang Dynasty meant when he said: "Listen to both sides and you will be enlightened; heed only one side and you will be benighted."

Comrade Mao Zedong said repeatedly that we should guard against subjectivity, one-sidedness and superficiality when we study and handle a problem. Subjectivity means not viewing a problem objectively. One-sidedness means not viewing a problem in an all-round way. Superficiality means viewing a problem by not considering the special characteristics of a contradiction as a whole or the various aspects of a contradiction and by not seeing through the phenomena to get the essence of the matter. In a word, it means applying the idealist and metaphysical viewpoint instead of the materialist and dialectical viewpoint in considering a problem. In financial and economic work, for example, it means knowing the management at different levels and in different departments and not the comprehensive equilibrium, knowing a part and not the whole, knowing division of power and not centralization of power, knowing service and not supervision and so forth. In the final analysis, it means not knowing the special characteristics of various aspects of a contradiction.

To clarify the facts, it is necessary to solicit opinions from various quarters, especially from comrades who have practical experience. Why is it that a mother does not mistake her twin sons while other people cannot easily distinguish between them? Because she knows them well. Therefore, we should solicit opinions from comrades who know the matter well and should not just sit up on high and issue orders. Sometimes there may be a heated and endless debate. This is not a bad thing. On the contrary, it is not good if silence reigns. We have the fine tradition of following the mass line. Why do we not go among the masses and seek their advice to make up for our shortcomings? The practice of making an arbitrary decision, of "what I say counts" and of giving blind orders is undesirable. It must be corrected, because it is an idealist method not in conformity with science and Marxism, a deadly enemy to the Communist Party, the working class, the people and the nation and a sign of impure party spirit. It will ruin our work and even lead our party and state to destruction.

Comparison

Comparison means drawing a correct conclusion by analyzing and comparing the various conditions and opinions. A saying goes: You do not know the quality of a piece of goods until you compare it with another piece. There is another saying: When you have to choose between two evils, you should take the lesser; when you have to choose between two advantages, you should take the greater. This is comparison. It is a basic method by which people learn about things.

Things are related to one another. To learn about them, we must see the relations among them and compare and analyze them. Truth and fallacy, fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds and what is true, good and beautiful and what is false, evil and ugly exist as opposites to each other. There can be no differentiation without comparsion. There can be no development without differentiation and struggle.

How should a comparsion be made? There are the "methods of comparsion between the left and the right and between the advance and the backward" as well as the "methods of comparsion between the past and the present and between Chinese and foreign things."

Comparsion is made in this way in order to sum up and analyze conditions and draw a correct conclusion on the basis of investigation. This is also the reason we often have to choose between several proposals when we build a railroad, a factory or a mine and when we put forward some changes in our work. The investigation of conditions and the making of decisions should not be separated from comparsion. Only by investigating the conditions and comparing the opinions can we make a correct decision. Therefore, when a problem arises, a meeting should be held to arouse everyone to make suggestions, so as to pool the collective wisdom. This is a very correct method.

Reexamination

Reexamination means that when we have preliminarily settled a matter through investigation and comparsion, we should have cool heads, put facts on the table and think over the matter. Even when we have reached a consensus, we should work out a few possible dissenting views and reexamine them. The purpose of this reexamination is to set the facts straight and avoid making a wrong decision.

When the party Central Committee has decided on a problem, it often promulgates a draft for trial use to solicit opinions. It will revise this draft in accordance with the results of trial use and put this decision in an official document. This also is a kind of reexamination.

We must reexamine a matter when we have settled it preliminarily after all-round investigation, analysis and comparsion. This is because all-round understanding of a matter cannot be obtained in a single attempt.

In considering a problem, we should put forward a few dissenting opinions and work out satisfactory solutions. Then we can consider the problem more comprehensively and more deeply and link up one measure with another. We can also avoid considering a problem according to our wishful thinking or taking it as an isolated case and avoid the mistake of considering a problem in terms of absolutes.

We should not regard an opinion as wrong when it is opposed by the majority. This is because the truth is sometimes not in the hands of the majority. Moreover, a wrong opinion may consist of some correct things. Therfore, the opinion of the minority should be considered more carefully and should not be negated rashly.

SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OIL CONSERVATION HELD

OW121141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 September--During the year's first 7 months, industry and communications enterprises throughout the country have curtailed their use of oil by over 1 million tons, saving over 900,000 tons of oil. To save more oil, many areas and departments have brought into full play the spirit of self-reliance, overcome difficulties from lack of capital, materials and equipment and converted from burning oil to burning coal so as to cut oil consumption by a maximum.

The departments for electric power generation have set up teams on converting boilers, transferred a group of cadres and engineering and technical personnel to carefully study and implement plans for the conversion and scored outstanding achievements in reducing oil consumption during the first half of the year.

Heilongjiang Province has set up leading groups for the conversion of boilers from the provincial level to the prefectural and municipal levels to enthusiastically help various enterprises prepare funds, materials and equipment for the conversion of boilers, to promote the experience of the advanced and to rapidly push work on boiler conversion. This province has now converted over 50 boilers, and reduced oil consumption by over 50,000 tons.

Various units in Shanghai, Jiangsu and Guangdong and other provinces and cities, as well as various departments in the Fifth Machine-Building Ministry, have also done an excellent job in converting boilers and reducing oil consumption, winning citations from the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission.

Recently the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Supply General Bureau jointly held the second National Conference on the Curtailment of Oil Consumption and Saving Oil to commend a number of districts, departments and enterprises which have distinguished themselves in reducing oil consumption and saving oil and to summarize their advanced experience. At the conference, a number of units that failed to pay attention to reducing oil consumption and saving oil were criticized. For example, some provinces, municipalities or departments have not yet assigned anyone to take charge of converting boilers. Despite the fact that it is not difficult to change an oil-burning boiler into a coal-burning one, some enterprises are just unwilling to make the changes. Some enterprises still care very little about oil consumption. They have no fixed quotas for oil consumption and they have wasted tremendous amount of oil.

The National Conference on Reducing Oil Consumption and Saving Oil called for continuous efforts to vigorously reduce oil consumption and save oil. It adopted the following resolution: All ordinary oil-burning boilers must be converted to coal-burning ones. With regard to coal supply, the enterprises that have reduced oil consumption should be insured of a supply of high-quality coal on a priority basis. The conference stressed: All units in charge of converting boilers must firmly strengthen their leadership organizationally and closely coordinate work on converting boilers and reducing oil consumption with production, capital construction, environmental protection and the multipurpose use of materials.

Regarding the saving of oil, the conference called on all oil-consuming enterprises to conscientiously strengthen the fixed quota system and set up an accounting system for each team and shift. The conference pointed out: The state is prepared to enforce a system of rewards and punishments in fuel consumption. Those who have distinguished themselves by saving oil will be given material rewards, while those who have seriously wasted oil should have economic sanctions imposed.

The conference called on all districts and departments to make sustained and redoubled efforts to pay full attention to the work of reducing oil consumption and saving oil and strive to save even more oil for the state.

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GONGREN RIBAO REPORTS AUGUST INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

OWL20821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA)--China's total industrial output value went up 2.5 per cent in August over the preceding month and it was 9.3 per cent higher than in August of last year, according to a report in today's WORKERS DAILY. Industrial production in August is usually affected by the sultry weather. Last month, workers in some parts of the country had to overcome the effects not only of high temperatures but also rainstorms and typhoons.

In terms of total industrial output value in the first eight months of this year, the increase in a number of provinces and regions was upwards of eight per cent compared with the same 1978 period. They include Sichuan, Yunnan, Tibet, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and a few other provinces.

Total August output value of China's light industry shot up 10.9 per cent over the same month of last year. This was higher than the 9.3 per cent increase registered last month by China's industry as a whole and the growth rate of 8.1 per cent for heavy industry.

In the metallurgical industry, there was a considerable increase in the output of all 24 types of urgently needed rolled steel produced by the major iron and steel enterprises, compared with the same period of 1978. Substantial increases were also reported in the production of meters, cement and other major building materials.

During the first eight months of this year, the increases in the output of bicycles, sewing machines and wrist watches were 14, 20 and 18 per cent, respectively. Output of cotton yarn and cotton cloth rose by over 8 per cent.

GONGREN RIBAO ON DEMOCRATIC ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

HK112350 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO 30 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Lu Baozhu [0712 0202 2691]: "A Brief History of the Development of the System of Democratic Management of Enterprises in Our Country"]

[Excerpts] It has been nearly 50 years since our socialist system of democratic enterprise management was first established. With the continuous development of our revolution and the economic undertakings under the leadership of the party, it has undergone a process of long practice and gradual improvement.

I. Establishment of the Democratic Management System

In March 1941, the Federation of Trade Unions of Beiyue District of Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei area called its third congress and laid down relatively well defined rules on worker participation in the management of public-operated factories and cooperative-run factories. It was clearly specified that workers must not only learn how to manage production but also direct production and hold regular democratic elections to production management departments. The management of a factory must provide workers with regular reports and must be constantly supervised by the workers.

II. Development of the Democratic Management System

After the victory in the anti-Japanese war, industrial undertakings and enterprises in various liberated areas developed rapidly. The system of democratic enterprise management also showed further development. It became gradually unified as a system or an organizational pattern.

In February 1950, the Finance and Economics Commission of the Central People's Government issued "Directives on Establishment of Factory Management Committees for State-Run and Public-Operated Factories." Reaffirming the need to thoroughly implement the guideline for democratic enterprise management, it pointed out: "Various irrational systems left over from the ruling period of bureaucrat capital must be subjected to a series of planned and systematic reforms. Such reforms must focus on the establishment of the factory management committee and the practice of democracy, so that the workers feel that they are the masters of an enterprise and thus change their labor attitude, giving full play to their enthusiasm for production and their creativity." In its directives, the commission criticized the erroneous practice on the part of certain responsible persons who did not pay serious attention to relying on the worker masses to run an enterprise well and acted solely on administrative orders.

III. Continuous Improvement of the Democratic Management System

From 1956, our enterprises gradually carried out the system of holding factory directories responsible under the leadership of the party committee and the workers' congress system. This allowed the integration of centralized enterprise leadership with democratic management and the continuous improvement of the system of democratic enterprise management.

The development of the factory management committee into the workers' congress system resulted from the system of one-man leadership used by enterprises after 1953, which weakened party leadership and the mass line. After the fourth plenary session of the seventh party Central Committee, the party Central Committee began to adopt a series of measures to counter the evil effects of one-man leadership. Centralized party leadership over enterprises was strengthened. In 1956, it was proposed at the eighth party national congress that while carrying out the system of holding factory directors responsible under the leadership of the party committee, industrial and mining enterprises must establish a workers' congress under the leadership of the party committee.

When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild, enterprise management, including democratic management, was seriously disrupted. They sabotaged centralized party leadership and vigorously promoted anarchism. In addition, they wantonly trampled upon the democratic rights of the people. The masses of workers were deprived of their rights to participate in enterprise management.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee led by Comrade Hua Guofeng once again reaffirmed that we must carry out democratic centralism and promote socialist democracy and must carry out in all enterprises the system of holding factory directors responsible under the leadership of the party committee and the system of putting workers' congresses under the leadership of the party committee. In March 1978, in his report on the revision of the Constitution at the Fifth NPC, Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out: "Starting with all basic-level units, we must seriously introduce democratic management with the participation of the masses of people. Managing basic-level units on a truly democratic basis is an extremely important link in the effort to really protect the democratic rights of the people."

Experience over many years has shown that the workers' congress placed under the leadership of the party committee is a system that plays a major role in strengthening the worker masses' sense of responsibility as masters of the house, insuring the overall fulfillment or overfulfillment of state plans, supervising cadres' correct implementation of the general and specific policies of the party and the state, cementing the ties between the leadership and the masses, strengthening enterprise management, guiding the workers' proper exercise of their democratic rights and combining the development of democracy with centralized leadership. The democratic selection of workshop chiefs, work section heads and group leaders is a major reform involving the superstructure and the cadre system, which has made the democratic enterprise management system more perfect. The experimental points of many units have achieved conspicuous results. It has been proved that the worker masses' participation in appointing enterprise personnel helps in overcoming one-sidedness in selecting and promoting cadres. It also helps to achieve the aim of appointing people on merit and assigning jobs on the basis of ability. This will also help us gradually change the "iron rice bowl" system that allows only promotion and not demotion and guarantees employment and freedom from unemployment. In those units where the workers' congress system has been introduced, the basic-level trade unions have actually carried out the functions of a work organ of a workers' congress. This has helped enliven the trade union's own work. The trade union is also able to give better play to its proper role.

IV. Insights From 50 Years of Democratic Management

From the practice of several decades of democratic enterprise management in our country, we can at least obtain the following insights:

1. In studying the problem of enterprise management in our socialist China, we must take into consideration the three principles--collective party leadership, division of labor with individual responsibility and the mass line--and must pay attention to the interests of the state, the enterprise and the worker masses.
2. After several decades of development and practice, our democratic enterprise management has developed into the present workers' congress under the leadership of the party committee, and can be considered to have been in a continuous state of improvement. The workers' congress under the leadership of the party committee and the system of holding factory directors responsible under the leadership of the party committee complement each other and are inseparably linked. The two combine centralized enterprise leadership and democratic management. They embody democratic centralism in enterprises and point to the socialist nature of enterprises.
3. After the introduction of the workers' congress system, we can organize more workers to participate in enterprise management, which gives them greater authority. The worker masses will also enjoy more democratic rights with the enterprises given more self-determination in their future operations. This will inevitably further arouse the enthusiasm of the masses of workers as masters of the house.
4. From its establishment to continuous improvement, our democratic enterprise management system has been closely linked with the trade union organization. Practice shows that the trade union organization is an important factor determining whether the democratic enterprise management system can constantly give full play to its proper role. Today, we must take this historical tradition into consideration in establishing and improving the democratic enterprise management system, and pay attention to relying on and giving full play to the trade union organization's role.

5. Many new conditions and problems are still likely to appear in the process of socialist modernization and construction. Through practice, we must sum up our country's new experiences, drawn on valuable experiences of foreign countries and continuously improve our democratic enterprise management system.

GONGREN RIBAO RAPS EXPLOITATION OF COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISE

OW071635 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Sep 79 CW

[Investigation report in 6 September GONGREN RIBAO: "Resolutely Cease the Practice of Egalitarianism and Indiscriminate Requisitioning of Resources of the Second Light Industrial Department"]

[Text] The investigation report says: The gross output value of the Second Light Industrial Department [er qing gong ye 0059 6535 1562 2814] represents 55 percent of the gross output of departments under the Ministry of Light Industry. Last year the Second Light Industrial Department earned more than U.S. \$1.43 billion of foreign exchange representing 71.7 percent of the total export volume of departments under the Ministry of Light Industry. Over the past decade or so, the Second Light Industrial Department has accumulated some 6 billion yuan of funds for the state in the form of taxes and profits.

The Second Light Industrial Department is closely linked to the people's livelihood. Its products are needed by every household and by everyone, but for a long time this strong pillar of the socialist economy has been suppressed and exploited, making it impossible for it to achieve the development it deserves. The most conspicuous problem has been the fact that some localities and units have been engaged in egalitarianism and indiscriminately requisitioning its resources.

The investigation report says: The Second Light Industrial Department primarily comprises collectively owned enterprises. Simply because many collectively owned enterprises have accumulated some funds, comrades in some localities and departments have become envious about it. Brazenly violating policy, they have indiscriminately requisitioned their funds and wilfully encroached upon their economic rights.

For instance, the collectively owned enterprises of the Second Light Industrial Department are required to turn over 55 percent of their profits as income tax and to turn over an additional 5 percent of their profits as "civil defense dues," 5 percent as "urban construction dues," and another 5 percent as "environmental maintenance dues." All these dues coupled with the indiscriminate requisitioning of resources and borrowings in some localities, leaves very little for the Second Light Industrial Department.

Some localities even consider the profits earned by collectively owned enterprises as their own bank accounts. Whenever they cannot submit an account for what they have spent, they say: "Let the Second Light Industrial Department defray the expenses."

What is even less tolerable is that some localities and departments have deliberately taken away some collectively owned enterprises from the Second Light Industrial Department, and those they have taken away are mainly those which have better equipment and a stronger technical force and make greater profits.

In liquidating frozen funds last year, the central authorities clearly stipulated that in principle, the frozen funds of collectively owned enterprises should be returned to the original owners. However, many localities have not conscientiously followed this instruction.

GONGREN RIBAO attaches an editor's note to this report which reads: At present, a very important aspect in boosting the light and textile industry is to boost the reproduction of the Second Light Industrial Department. But the scope and seriousness of the drop in production of the Second Light Industrial Department this year have been unprecedented. The cause of this situation includes the failure to implement policies and improper coordination between industrial and commercial departments. In short, certain production relations are hindering the development of the productive forces of the Second Light Industrial Department. In an effort to solve this problem, GONGREN RIBAO will continue to publish reporters' investigations to draw the attention of the industrial and communications front and of the comrades concerned.

RENMIN RIBAO WARNS AGAINST SLASHING COLLECTIVE TRADES

HK110950 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 79 p 1 HK

[RENMIN RIBAO Commentator article: "Let Us Take Warning"]

[Text] With ironclad facts the article "Lessons To Be Drawn From 'Cutting Off Tails'" (carried on page 2 in this paper) tells us the serious consequences of slashing collectively owned shops and service trades as though they were the tails of capitalism. In fact, the collectively owned shops, factories and rural sideline undertakings in Beijing and other cities have all experienced the disaster of "cutting off tails." This disaster has mainly been caused by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Now is the time we earnestly draw a lesson from this bitter experience.

The collective economy is by no means the tail of capitalism; on the contrary, it is an integral part of the socialist economy. More and more comrades have come to deeply understand this fact. However, some comrades still think that the collective economy lags behind the state-owned economy and therefore do not ardently support the former. Some of them view our present efforts to develop the collective economy as a stopgap measure to provide employment and therefore go about it perfunctorily. Some comrades even make things difficult for, push aside and deal blows to the collective economy. All this shows that the effects of ultraleftist trends of thought cannot be completely eliminated all at once and are not to be treated lightly.

Why was it that the "tail-cutting" movement fanned up by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was in vogue throughout the country for more than 10 years? An important reason is that in this movement they flaunted the "leftist" banner about an early transition to an economy of the people and used revolutionary rhetoric to confuse many of our fairminded comrades. This is worth pondering and is something we should take warning from.

It is the basic principle of Marxism to seek truth from facts and make concrete analysis of concrete things. In judging whether or not the collective economy is advanced, we must not proceed from abstract definitions. Still less should we look for substantiation from the ultraleftist rhetoric of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Instead, we must see whether or not it corresponds with our productive forces and contributes to the development of the national economy. The lesson which Beijing Municipality learned from the abolition of collectively owned shops and service trades in the past and its experience in restoring and developing these shops and trades in recent years provide us with an answer from both the positive and negative sides: Collective economy not only should be promoted but its many distinct advantages should be made use of by the state-owned economy.
[paragraph continues]

A collective economy is a part of public ownership. It does not have an iota of capitalism in it, because it does not tolerate exploitation of hired labor. It abides by the principles of independent accounting, sole responsibility for profits and losses, to each according to his work and more pay for more work. It can help us avoid malpractices like "eating from the same pot" and relying on an "iron rice bowl," fully arouse the enthusiasm of the staff and workers and expedite the development of economic undertakings. The products turned out by the Taiyuan foam plastics plant were sold to more than 10 countries and regions and the boilers produced by the Hefei boiler plant were sold to most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in our country. These are two convincing examples. How can anyone describe this economic formation which benefits the state, the collective and the masses as backward? Our former efforts to arbitrarily bring about the transition to an economy of the whole people had in fact destroyed the collective economy and sabotaged the national economy. We have suffered enough of this. We must now thoroughly emancipate ourselves from the shackles and influence of ultraleftist trends of thought, devote major efforts to developing the collective economy and grasp it conscientiously and well as a strategic measure for speeding up the four modernizations.

Another reason why Beijing Municipality abolished the collectively owned shops and service trades in the past was that they were too small and difficult to manage. By merging them into big state owned enterprises, these shops which were once "small, concentrated and numerous" became "big, scattered and few." We should learn from this. A big city cannot do without big shops, but it also cannot do without small shops. We must proceed from reality and simultaneously develop big, medium-sized and small shops. There should be a greater number of small shops. Big shops are not fit to handle fresh fruits and vegetables because these commodities involve many transhipments and are perishable. The overconcentration of shops will also make things inconvenient for the masses. Therefore, while energetically developing state-owned shops, we must set up more collectively-owned small shops which are flexibly-operated for the convenience of the masses. We must also permit individuals to run certain trades. These are the urgent demands of the masses.

The collective economy and the state-owned economy are two legs of the socialist economy. In the past, we arbitrarily slashed the collective economy as if we were cutting off the tail of capitalism. The wounding of this leg had a bad effect on the economic base. We have learned a profound lesson and paid a high price for this. Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. We must draw useful lessons from the past.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES ARTICLES ON SOUTH CHINA AGRICULTURE

OW130830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 13 Sep 79 DW

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA)--The southern parts of China, which account for 40 per cent of the country's total grain acreage but 60 per cent of its annual grain output, have a big potential for turning out other useful products, according to an article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. A report in the paper says the Chinese Society of Forestry has proposed that the area under tea oil trees in southern China, which are a major source of edible oil, be doubled within five years to 6.6 million hectares.

The same view is expressed in an article by Liu Houpei of the Committee for the Comprehensive Survey of Natural Resources under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

He points out that if the yield of the projected 6.6 million hectares reached an average of 370 kilogrammes of tea oil per hectare, China's annual tea oil output would be 2.5 million tons. Since tea oil trees are cultivated on hills, they do not take up farmland. The large amount of residue after tea oil is extracted can be used as fertilizer and raw materials for making chemical products. Liu Houpei also suggests using the mountainous and hilly areas in southern China for planting walnuts, tung oil trees and varnish trees. Better use can be made of grasslands to raise cattle, sheep and rabbits.

Southern China has 66 million hectares of mountain grassland with great potential. For instance, Taoyuan County in Hunan Province has 93,000 hectares of grasslands, which is roughly the size of the existing farmland. But only 7,700 head of cattle and 30,000 head of sheep and goats are being raised. The pastures can support an additional of 20,000 to 30,000 head of cattle and nearly 100,000 head of sheep and goats, the article says.

VICE PREMIER FANG YI ATTENDS SCIENTISTS FORUM

OW111636 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0139 GMT 11 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 September--Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, at a forum on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, extended cordial greetings to the scientists who returned to the nation a long time ago. He encouraged them to continue shouldering the glorious duties of leading the work in science and technology and in the new Long March, work with one heart and one mind, and valiantly march forward to realize the four modernizations.

The forum was held on the morning of 8 September at the Great Hall of the People. Attending the forum were scientists who returned to the motherland from the United States and Japan in the 1950's, including Li Hengde, Wang Ren, Du Lianyao, Wang Zhentong, Xu Baojiu (3773), Shi Shisheng, Mei Zuyan, Qian Ning, Wang Mingzhen, Li Yuanzhang, Fan Xinbi, Jiang Shifei (fei 7378 with radical ma 7456), Zhang Bin, Sha Yixian, Chen Rongyao, Lin Dongji, Guan Yunting, Zhou Jian, Gong Weiyao, Lin Zhengxian, Wang Gongye, Yu Jun, Zhou Donghui, Rong Xiaotian, Song Zhenyu and Yu Qizhong. Also present at the forum were Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education; Hu Keshi, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Tong Dalin, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission; and Huang Wei (5524), responsible person of the Bureau of Scientific and Technological Cadres under the State Council.

At the forum the scientists recalled with great emotion how they had resolutely returned to the embrace of the motherland to participate in new China's socialist construction. They said: At that time, many people who studied or worked abroad were greatly elated at hearing the news about the motherland's liberation. They put forward the slogan: "Young people get together to return to their homeland." They were busy packing, ready to return to the motherland. However, the U.S. Government at that time adopted a policy of obstructing their return. Many people were detained in the United States. With the support of American friends, they waged a firm struggle. Because of the solicitude of the people of the motherland, the Chinese Government held talks with the U.S. Government many times. Only then was a victory finally won in the struggle.

In the 1950's and 1960's, a large number of scientists, workers in the field of education, engineers and technical personnel returned to China one after another. Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou showed great concern over them. Even now we cannot forget the kindness shown by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou.

The scientists said: Under the leadership of the party, we contributed our share in socialist construction in the past 20 to 30 years. We feel proud about this. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway, many people were persecuted. At present the party's policies are being implemented step by step. We must look forward and offer our remaining strength in the new battle to realize the four modernizations.

A number of comrades reflected on some problems that remain while the party's policies are being implemented. They hoped that these problems would be solved as soon as possible.

During the forum, all participants also offered many suggestions for further developing China's scientific research, education and economic construction.

Comrade Fang Yi also delivered a speech at the forum. He said: Chinese students abroad have always displayed a fine tradition, profoundly cherishing the motherland. After the founding of new China, many students abroad gave up material conditions abroad and enthusiastically returned to China to participate in the construction of the motherland. Many of them waged courageous and relentless struggles against the policy adopted by the U.S. Government to obstruct their return at that time. All this has manifested the high national spirit of the Chinese people, demonstrated the lofty ideals of the patriotic intellectuals and shown the ardent love of the broad masses of students abroad toward socialist new China.

Comrade Fang Yi fully agreed with the positive attitude adopted by the scientists to look forward. He said: The situation with Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ruthlessly persecuting intellectuals will never happen again. Comrade Fang Yi said: Comrades Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee are extremely concerned about you. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has asked me to come to see you and talk to you. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I wish to extend cordial greetings to the scientists, teachers, engineers, technical personnel and all intellectuals who were persecuted in the past. It is regrettable that we can invite only a few comrades to attend this forum. Particularly when we think of the fact that some comrades will no longer be able to talk to us and join our battle because they were ruthlessly persecuted, we really feel indignant. But the masses of people will appreciate what they achieved and will always remember them. As for problems left over from the past in implementing the party's policies, government organs and departments at all levels must shoulder responsibility to rapidly solve them one after another in a proper manner. The Bureau of Scientific and Technological Cadres under the State Council must help by inspecting and supervising this work. They should bring to the attention of the party Central Committee and State Council any problem that arises at any time.

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He said: It is hoped that the scientists, teachers, engineers and technical personnel of the older generation will come forward to train the younger generation. All of you are masters of the nation.. You have shared weal and woe with the party and the people for several decades. All the achievements in new China are the results of your painstaking efforts. It is hoped that you will work with one heart and one mind, and push the four modernizations forward as soon as possible.

CHEN XILIAN PRESIDES AT NATIONAL SPORTS COMMITTEE MEETING

OW121439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 12 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 12 September--The Organization Committee of the Fourth National Athletic Meet held its second session this morning. All the committee members and the leaders of the sports delegations to take part in the national athletic meet heard a report by Comrade Rong Gaotang, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and secretary general of the Organization Committee of the Fourth National Athletic Meet, on the completion of all preparatory work for the national athletic meet.

Comrade Chen Xilian, vice premier of the State Council and chairman of the Organization Committee of the Fourth National Athletic Meet, presided over today's meeting and delivered a speech. He pointed out emphatically: The national athletic meet must implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and conscientiously study Comrade Hua Guofeng's speech when he heard the work reports of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the Organization Committee of the Fourth National Athletic Meet. He called on everyone to work with one heart and one mind and go all out to make the national athletic meet a brilliant success.

LATE REPORT: FIFTH NPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CLOSES

OW131408 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 13 September--The 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of the fifth National People's Congress closed this afternoon.

The plenary meeting held this afternoon heard a briefing by Deputy Secretary General Wu Xinyu on deputies' opinions during the 2 days of discussions with regard to the revision of the "Law of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China (draft for trial implementation)." The plenary meeting endorsed in principle this "Law of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China (draft for trial implementation)." and also endorsed the "resolution adopted by the NPC Standing Committee that various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government may set up standing committees of people's congresses and change revolutionary committees into people's governments in 1979."

On the proposal by Premier of the State Council Hua Guofeng, the meeting decided to appoint Ji Pengfei as vice premier of the State Council in order to strengthen the work of leadership in the State Council. After assuming the vice premiership, he is relieved of his posts of vice chairman, secretary general and member of the NPC Standing Committee.

At the plenary meeting this afternoon, Vice Premier Yu Quili of the State Council, entrusted by the State Council, explained the motions put forward by Premier Hua Guofeng on setting up the Ministry of Justice, the Eighth Ministry of Machine Building and the Ministry of Geology.

On setting up the Ministry of Justice, Yu Qiuli said: After the Ministry of Justice was abolished in 1959, part of its work was assigned to be done by the Supreme People's Court. But, actually the Supreme People's Court was unable to handle this job concurrently. This affected the normal operation of the judicial work of the people's courts. Now, following the shift of the work focus in the whole country, it is necessary to further strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system so as to consolidate and develop the lively political situation of stability and unity and to insure the smooth development of the four modernizations. The "Organic Law of People's Courts of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress stipulates: "The judicial administration work of the people's courts at all levels are run by judicial administration organs."

Therefore, it is necessary to set up a Ministry of Justice whose major tasks are to exercise unified control over the various organs under the court; manage and train judicial cadres; set up and manage higher academic institutes on political and legal affairs; institute a system of notary lawyers; popularize the legal system; compile laws and decrees; establish contacts with other ministries and do other judicial and administrative work so as to insure the enforcement of all stipulations in state laws. As regards the establishment of the Eighth Ministry of Machine Building, Yu Qiuli said: In 1975 the State Council set up the Eighth General Machinery Bureau. After years of practice and having taken practical needs into consideration, it has been suggested that the Eighth General Machinery Bureau be changed into the Eighth Ministry of Machine Building so as to strengthen leadership and management over enterprises and establishments engaged in production, scientific research and education which are affiliated with the Eighth General Machinery Bureau and to make more contributions to the four modernizations. As regards the establishment of the Geology Ministry, Yu Qiuli said: Since the Geology Ministry was abolished in 1970, its work has been done by the State Planning Commission. In 1975 the State Council set up the State Geology Bureau. With the development of the national economy, geological work is charged with heavier responsibility in order to accomplish the four modernizations. To meet the needs of the four modernizations, the existing administrative organs should be strengthened. Therefore, it has been suggested that the State Geology Bureau be changed into the Geology Ministry, whose major task will be to supervise and administer surveys and prospecting of the country's natural resources, to formulate unified plans and to make arrangements for the nation's long-term and annual geological work, to organize efforts to put these plans into practice, to train scientific researchers and technical cadres in geology and to manage the production of machinery, equipment and meters for use in geological work.

After hearing vice premier Yu Qiuli's explanation, the meeting approved Premier Hua Guofeng's proposal and decided on the establishment of the Ministry of Justice, the Eighth Ministry of Machine Building and the Geology Ministry. Acting on Premier Hua Guofeng's proposal, it appointed Wei Wenbo [7614 2429 0130] as minister of justice, Jiao Ruoyu [3512 5387 1946] as minister of the Eighth Ministry of Machine Building, Sun Daguang [1327 1129 0342] as minister of geology, Zhang Jingfu [1728 0513 1133] as deputy secretary general of the Financial and Economic Commission under the State Council; removed Zhang Jingfu from his post as the minister of Finance; and appointed Wu Bo [0702 3134] minister of finance.

The meeting also approved other appointments and dismissals.

This afternoon's plenary session was presided over by NPC Vice Chairman Ulanfu. Attending the meeting were NPC Vice Chairmen Peng Zhen, Tan Zhenlin, Deng Yingchao, Seypidin, Zhou Jia Jianren, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang. Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, sat in on the meeting.

DUAN JUNYI ATTENDS SYMPOSIUM ON CRITERION OF TRUTH

HK111345 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Propaganda Department of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee held a symposium on the criterion of truth from 2 to 7 September. A total of 154 persons, including propaganda department directors and party school principals at all levels attended. The symposium was aimed at deepening understanding, clearing away obstacles, deeply criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four and resolutely implementing the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and 2d session of the 5th NPC. The symposium called on leading organs and cadres at all levels to extensively and deeply carry out discussions on the criterion of truth.

"Attending the symposium were Duan Junyi, Hu Lijiao, Dia Suli, [name indistinct], Zhao Wenfu, (?Zhang Suzhe) and Song Yuxi, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee. Comrades Duan Junyi and (?Zhang Suzhe) delivered important speeches at the symposium."

The conference noted: The 1942 Yanan rectification movement laid the ideological foundations for winning great victories in the war of resistance against Japan, the war of liberation and the socialist revolution and construction. Practice can prove whether one is holding aloft or cutting down the banner. Going in for materialism and dialectics, seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with reality means holding aloft the banner; going in for idealism and metaphysics means cutting down the banner. "In his two articles 'On Practice' and 'Where Do Correct Ideas Come,' Comrade Mao Zedong had repeatedly expounded the fundamental tenet of Marxism that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth." Carrying out discussions on the criterion of truth means truly holding aloft the banner.

"At the present time, there are unhealthy trends inside and outside the party which violate the four basic principles and are detrimental to the realization of the four modernizations. For example, some leading comrades seek personal privileges, get 'back door benefits' and take advantage of their positions and powers in the pursuit of personal interests. In carrying out the study movement to discuss the criterion of truth, we must rectify our party and study styles. Moreover, adopting the form of a political movement to achieve the above goal may produce better effects."

Leading comrades at all levels must deepen their understanding and tangibly and successfully grasp discussions on the criterion of truth. We must deeply expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four, eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line, criticize the two whatever viewpoints and deepen discussions on the criterion of truth.

HENAN CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

HK100942 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Standing Committee of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee held its third meeting in Zhengzhou on 5 and 6 September. Hu Lijiao, Liu Mingbang, Zhang Baiyuan, Wu Shaokui, Wang Huayun, Huo Bingquan, Li Fudu, Guo Peijun, Dong Minsheng and Ye Renshou, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended while Hu Lijiao presided.

"The meeting discussed and adopted the work report of the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and elected Huo Bingquan as reader of the report. [paragraph continues]

The meeting adopted the agenda of the second meeting of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, the namelist of the Presidium and secretary general of the second meeting of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, the namelist of the motions examination committee of the second meeting of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee and the resolution that 75 persons, including (Zeng Hu), (Ding Xinyu) and (Ma Xingfang) be elected members of the provincial CPPCC committee. The meeting decided to hold the second meeting of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee in Zhengzhou on 9 September 1979."

MAO ZHIYONG ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON AFFORESTATION

HK101043 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Sep 79 HK

[Text] The Hunan Conference on Afforestation by Young People jointly held by the Hunan Provincial CYL Committee and the Hunan Forestry Bureau solemnly opened on 8 September in Zhuzhou County, Hunan's advanced unit in forestry. Some 360 people were present at the conference, including responsible comrades for all prefectoral, municipal and county CYL committees and forestry bureaus as well as representatives of advanced collectives and individuals who have made contributions to the forestry front.

CYL Central Committee Secretary (Gao Zhanxiang), Ministry of Forestry Vice Minister Ma Yuhuai and comrades of the CYL committees and forestry departments of Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hubei, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou and the revolutionary sacred places of Yanan Prefecture and Municipality attended the conference. Mao Zhiyong, Wang Zhiguo and Shi Yuzhen, leading comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, and (Zhu Yuanming) and (Wu Zhangkui), responsible comrades of the Zhuzhou Municipal CCP Committee, also attended the conference.

Comrade Shi Yuzhen, Standing Committee member of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and secretary of the Hunan Provincial CYL Committee, presided over the conference. Comrade (Gao Zhanxiang), secretary of the CYL Central Committee, read a letter by Comrade Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the State Council, to the Hunan Conference on Afforestation by Young People. In his letter, Vice Premier Wang encouraged the young people to carry forward the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and strive to fulfill the glorious task of afforesting the motherland as quickly as possible. This greatly encouraged the participants.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, and provincial CCP committee Secretary Wang Zhiguo spoke at the conference. On behalf of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, they expressed their warm greetings to the conference. Comrade Mao Zhiyong said: Forestry is a very important component in the national economy. The relationships between forests and the national economy and people's livelihood are very close. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, Hunan has scored definite achievements in forestry building. However, because of the interference and sabotage of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and because we have not done well in our work, the discrepancies of Hunan's forestry building remain very great when compared to other fraternal provinces and municipalities. Hunan's forestry building still does not meet the needs for realizing the four modernizations. We must do well in promoting Hunan's afforestation work and thereby contributing to the realization of the four modernizations.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong also noted: Presently, the situation throughout the country is excellent. It is very favorable for speeding up our construction. Under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hu Guofeng, we must continue to seriously implement the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC, deepen education in the political and ideological lines and seriously make up for the missed lessons on the discussions on the criterion of truth.

We must emancipate our minds, correct our ideological line, completely smash the spiritual shackles created by Lin Biao and the gang of four, penetratingly criticize the ultraleftist line they advocated, eliminate its pernicious influence and, with one heart and one mind, courageously forge ahead toward the great target of the four modernizations.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Zhiguo called on Hunan's young people to learn from the good experiences of Zhuzhou County, the nine fraternal provinces and one region including Jiangsu and Jiangxi, as well as the revolutionary sacred place of Yan'an, in promoting afforestation by young people and to make new contributions in speeding up socialist modernization.

On the afternoon of 8 September, Deputy Secretary of the Hunan Provincial CYL Committee Comrade (Chen Daiman) made a report at the conference entitled "All Young People in Hunan Must Actively Take Action To Struggle to Afforestate Chairman Mao's Home Province."

Wang Renzhong Letter

HK101052 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Sep 79 HK

[Letter by Comrade Wang Renzhong to the Hunan Conference On Afforestation by Young People--date not given]

[Text] Comrades, I hereby wish that you will play the roles of shock troops and shock brigades and thereby actively contribute to the great cause of afforestating the motherland.

Afforestating the motherland is a significant task in agricultural modernization. Only by planting trees and grasses and protecting water and soil is it possible to keep our mountains green and waters clear; and only by developing forest belts around farmland and grassland is it possible to reduce the natural calamities of drought, waterlogging, wind and sand erosion and frost. In this significance, forestry is the protector of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Afforestation not only promoted the development of agriculture and animal husbandry and provides rich and abundant products for the people, but it also beautifies the motherland and allows the people of our country to live in a healthful and happy environment.

Sabotage by the reactionary ruling classes and imperialist aggressors for thousands of years have left the mountains and rivers of our country in a shattered state. Though our country has worked hard at afforestation since liberation, the levels of agricultural production in China remain low and unstable. At the moment, forests continue to be destroyed and grasslands sabotaged. This is in fact sabotaging agriculture and sideline production.

I hope the comrade young people will bring into play the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and strive to realize as quickly as possible the glorious task of afforestating the motherland. The comrade young people of Zhuzhou have scored outstanding achievements in afforestation. I hope you will learn from and publicize their good experiences, quicken the pace of afforestation and win still greater victories.

HUBEI HOLDS CONFERENCE OF CHIEF PROCURATORS, COURT PRESIDENTS

HK070811 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "At the recent conference of the chief procurators from the people's procuratorates at all levels and the chief presidents of the people's courts throughout the

province, Comrade Han Ningfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, stressed: The party committees at all levels must seriously strengthen leadership over public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts and they must support the procuratorates and people's courts at all levels to independently exercise their functions and powers and help them solve practical problems."

The speech of Comrade Han Ningfu can be divided into five parts: "1) the central tasks of the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts; 2) the speeding up of preparation work for the implementation of the new laws; 3) the people who enforce the law must observe the law; 4) the party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts; 5) the relations between the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts.

"Comrade Han Ningfu said: The chief tasks of the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts are to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in the legal arena, protect social order and insure that socialist modernization is smoothly carried out. Comrade Han Ningfu said: The public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts are now facing a new situation. On the one hand, we should know how to correctly understand and deal with the class situation and class struggle amid the new situation inside our country. On the other hand, due to the promulgation of the implementation of a set of important laws, new and higher demands have been put forward for the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts. How to meet the demands of building the legal system in accordance with the new situation of class struggle and correctly applying the weapon of the legal system in dealing blows at the enemy, punishing the criminals, protecting the people and the four modernizations are the new subjects facing the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts. Comrade Han Ningfu hoped that the comrades from the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts would pay attention to carrying out investigations and studies, seriously summarize experiences in their work and properly solve these new subjects.

"In his speech Comrade Han Ningfu stressed: We must pay close attention in preparing well for the implementation of the new laws." He said: The criminal law, the law of criminal procedure and other important laws will go into effect next January. We have to make many preparations and we have to solve many problems. We must solve the problems one by one.

Comrade Han Ningfu pointed out: Currently, we must concentrate our efforts to grasp four things: 1) we must properly educate and train the judicial teams; 2) we must put the organs on a sound basis and properly assign cadres to their posts; 3) we must grasp dealing with the untried criminals and the undecided cases and continue to reverse the miscarriages of justice; 4) we must conduct experiments in implementing the new laws at selected places.

"In his speech Comrade Han Ningfu pointed out: The party committees at all levels must seriously strengthen leadership over the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts." He said: In accordance with the law, the procuratorates and people's courts should independently exercise their procuratorial and judicial authority and should not be interfered with by any administrative organs, groups or individuals. "Comrade Han Ningfu stressed: The party committees should chiefly strengthen leadership over the political and legal departments in line, principle and policies but not in examining and approving specific cases. He demanded that the party committees at all levels assist the procuratorates and people's courts in solving practical difficulties such as the problems of housing and funds so that they can carry out work in a still better way."

HUBEI CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PROPAGANDA WORK

HR090626 Wuhan Hubei Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "A conference on propaganda work held by the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee ended on 4 September, after 8 days in session. During the meeting, the participants seriously studied the important speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities, summarized the situation, exchanged experiences in conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth, and studied views on and made plans for future propaganda work concerning deepening the discussion on the issue of the criterion of truth in the province." The participants held: Since last year, when the discussion on the criterion of truth was launched, the provincial CCP committee has attached great importance to the discussion. It held a conference last September on theoretical work, attended by some 1,000 representatives from all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and various circles, which took a clear-cut stand in upholding the view of regarding practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. "Since the beginning of this year, the provincial CCP committee has again held successive provincial conferences on propaganda work, thus stimulating the discussion. After the second session of the Fifth NPC, in accordance with the instructions of the provincial CCP committee, the propaganda department issued a special notice, laying emphasis on further and extensively conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth in close connection with the study and implementation of the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC. This promoted further progress in the discussion throughout the province. Recently, the Hunan Municipal CCP Committee, Jingzhou Prefectural CCP Committee and Yichang County CCP Committee gathered their no 1 men and other chief responsible comrades to discuss the criterion of truth and solve problems concerning the ideological line of the leadership groups. A large number of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees have also grasped conducting the discussion in some selected points at the basic levels.

"The discussion in the earlier stage has helped the cadres, especially the leading cadres at all levels, to correct their ideological line, to emancipate their minds, and to resolutely implement the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session. The excellent situation of stability and unity has thus been developed and production, construction and work in other aspects have been pushed forward."

The meeting pointed out: Although our province has scored relatively good results in conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth, we should see that the discussion has not been conducted extensively and deeply enough. Analyzing the current state of mind of the cadres in our province, the meeting pointed out: "Most of our cadres warmly support the spirit of the third plenary session. However, there are still many people who doubt the spirit of the third plenary session. There are also a small number of people who adopt an attitude of opposition to the third plenary session. All this shows that the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four is very deep and we still need to put in a great deal of effort to eradicate this influence. Therefore, it is still very important for us to continue conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth and launching educational discussions on the Marxist ideological line in the province."

At the meeting, representatives introduced their experiences in conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth. Their experiences have demonstrated that to conduct these discussions in a still better way, we have to grasp the following four main tasks. 1) we must study again the communique of the third plenary session of the 11th Central CCP Committee, the important speeches of Comrades Hu Guofeng, Ye Jianying and Deng Xiaoping made at the third plenary session and Comrade Hu Guofeng's government work report made at the second session of the Firth NPC and further understand the necessity and importance of conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth; 2) the leadership must grasp and be grasped. [paragraph continues]

First of all, it is necessary for the leading cadres to grasp discussion at all levels, especially at the county level and above; 3) we must persist in the principle of linking theory with practice and lay emphasis on solving problems regarding understanding and line; 4) we should go deep into the basic levels to carry out investigations and studies and we should compare the changes which have taken place since the gang of four were smashed with the previous situation, when Lin Biao and the gang of four pursued the ultraleftist line. By doing so, we will realize that the line, principles and policies of the third plenary session are correct."

Studying how to continue promoting the discussion on the criterion of truth in connection with reality, the meeting emphatically pointed out: The situations and tasks in various places and units are different. Therefore, we have to solve problems in connection with the actual situations. However, there are three main problems common to all places which need to be solved: "1) the problem of holding high or cutting down the banner. What is really meant by holding high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought? We must discuss and find out the answer to this problem; 2) the problem of the class situation, class struggle and principal contradictions of the present stage in our country; 3) the serious problem of clearly distinguishing between socialism and capitalism.

"Comrade Han Ningfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave a summation speech at the meeting. He first expounded on the importance of conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth and correcting the ideological line. He said: The ideological line is the theoretical basis of the political line. It is impossible to maintain a correct political line without a correct ideological line. Practice has proven: Only by correcting our ideological line can we still better unify the cadres' ideology with the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC." He said: Our correct ideological and political lines must also be guaranteed by a correct organizational line. The most important and urgent issue concerning the organizational line is the selection of successors. We should select young and strong people who genuinely support our present ideological and political lines, have strong party spirit and do not pursue factionalism, to join the leadership groups at all levels.

"In mentioning the situation of our province in conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth, Comrade Han Ningfu pointed out: We must not overestimate the results achieved in the previous period, and neither should we underestimate the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. He analyzed the main ideological obstacles among the cadres in deepening the discussion: 1) Some comrades have set the discussion against holding high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought; 2) they are worried that once people emancipate their minds after conducting the discussion, work will be disrupted; 3) they hold that the discussion on the criterion of truth actually means to examine themselves. They are worried that their work results will thus be negated and that some day they will be dismissed from office and punished. All this shows that individualist ideas are doing mischief in their minds. We must realize that the emancipation of the mind is a great ideological revolution. We must be bold to break into the forbidden areas, persist in truth and correct mistakes. We should seriously deal with the subjectivism and pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line in our minds.

"Comrade Han Ningfu emphatically pointed out: In promoting the discussion on the criterion of truth and correcting our ideological line, we must first correct the ideological line of the leading cadres." The Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee should first emancipate their minds. "The provincial CCP committee has demanded: The leading cadres from all the provincial departments, offices, committees and bureaus must get further mobilized in the discussion on the criterion of truth and play their role as examples and models. All the prefectoral, municipal and county CCP committees must do the same." The provincial, prefectoral and county CCP committees must regard correcting the ideological line and emancipating the mind as an important criterion for examining the cadres. We must make the discussion on the criterion of truth a compulsory lesson for the cadres.

Comrade Han Ningfu noted: In deepening the discussion on the criterion of truth, we must link theory with practice and we must focus on the chief task of achieving the four modernizations. We must pay special attention to studying the new situations and new problems by applying the Marxist ideological line. We should simultaneously carry out these studies and discussions and conduct investigations and studies. "We should try to find out the laws of things from past and present practice, from the positive and negative experiences and lessons and from the great amount of currently exposed problems and contradictions. Not only should we try to find out the common laws in the development of our country's socialist economy; we should also try to find out the special laws of our own places, departments and trades."

Comrade Han Ningfu said: In conducting the discussion on the criterion of truth and correcting our ideological line, we must persist in conducting positive education by positive example. We must bring democracy into full play and freely express our views in studies and discussions. Through studies and discussions, we should obtain a clear and genuine picture of our thinking and unify our comrades to wholeheartedly embark on the four modernizations.

"The meeting also looked into current propaganda work and stressed: We must strengthen propaganda work on readjusting the national economy, increasing production and practicing economy, paying close attention in promoting studies and publicity of socialist democracy and the legal system, and continuing to properly grasp publicizing party discipline and work style and promoting literary and artistic work and so on.

HUNAN RIBAO REPORTS PHYSICAL ASSAULT OF SCHOOLTEACHER

HK101032 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 9 Sep 79 HK

[Text] Recently Yiyang Municipality strictly handled an incident involving (He Xuehua), a young worker of the municipal people's weaving mill, who unscrupulously assaulted a schoolteacher and infringed upon his human rights. (He Xuehua) was detained according to law for 15 days and was made responsible for the wages of the victim during his medical treatment period as well as for all the medical expenses incurred.

A HUNAN RIBAO editor's note said: In handling according to law the incident involving the young worker (He Xuehua) ... unscrupulously assaulted a schoolteacher, the concerned departments of Yiyang Municipality have upheld the legal system, promoted health tendencies and combated unhealthy ones. This is excellent!

The people's teachers have diligently worked to educate the younger generation of the motherland and have made active contributions to realizing the four modernizations.

Their work should be respected and supported and their personal safety protected by state laws. All humiliation of and assaults on the people's teachers are forbidden by the state's legal system. Parents of students should actively support the work of the teachers in educating their children and operating the schools well.

HUBEI CALLS MEETING ON MELON-DESTROYING INCIDENT

HK060926 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 August 79 p 2 HK

[XINHUA report: "Hebei Provincial CCP Committee Calls Meeting To Discuss Melon-Destroying; Incident in Zhengding County"]

[Text] The published report on the melon-destroying incident in Zhengding County has aroused the attention of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee. After being briefed on the incident, Wang Jinshan, provincial CCP committee secretary and provincial revolutionary committee vice chairman, urged rural cadres at all levels in the province to draw a lesson from the incident and further eliminate the remnant poison of the ultra-leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He also urged them to earnestly implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the policies embodied in the two central documents concerning the development of agriculture and thereby reap a year-round, bumper agricultural harvest.

The melon-destroying incident prompted Wang Jinshan to call a meeting of responsible persons in the province to discuss the matter. The participants warned of the implications of the incident which occurred half a year after the two central documents on agricultural development had been transmitted to lower levels. Since similar incidents in different forms had occurred in other parts of the province, they reminded us that we must further criticize the ultra-leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and eliminate its pernicious influence. Then it would be possible to better implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and quicken the pace of agricultural development.

Wang Jinshan said after he was briefed on the incident: The melon-destroying incident demonstrates that there are gaps in leadership work. It reminds us that it is far from easy to eliminate the remnant poison of the ultra-leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," moreover, it is insufficient to effectively implement the two central documents concerning the development of agriculture by merely scanning them several times. Currently, the interference from the "left" is still the principal contradiction that hinders the implementation of central directives on agricultural development. Wang added: Under the influence of the ultra-leftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we simply paid attention to boosting grain production but neglected the all-round development of agriculture. This blocked efforts to increase collective incomes and as a result, many high-yield production brigades and teams became poor units. This forced the Manzhuang brigade to grow melons and increase its income in protest. The guiding ideology that we have followed also encouraged the Liucun commune's party committee secretary to destroy the melons.

Wang Jinshan fully approved of the media exposure of the melon-destroying incident through the mistake made by the commune's party committee secretary. Commenting on the incident, Wang said: it is necessary to expose the error because this will promote work undertaken in Hebei Province. Since the incident occurred, both the Shijiazhuang Prefectural CCP Committee and the Zhengding County CCP Committee sent responsible cadres to help Liucun commune's party committee secretary raise his understanding so that he could examine his mistakes and draw lessons from them. Leading comrades of the commune's party committee also called at the Manzhuang brigade to discuss the matter with the cadres and commune members there. Besides stressing the need to compensate the brigade for the losses it had suffered, responsible comrades helped the Manzhuang brigade make a success of field management and develop multipurpose operations. [paragraph continues]

With increased enthusiasm for production, brigade cadres and commune peasants have pledged themselves to bring in this year's agricultural bumper harvest, indicating that the measure taken by the CCP committees has produced results.

Wang Jinshan stressed that the melon-destroying incident revealed that some cadres were lax in keeping to the party spirit. He urged provincewide efforts to conduct education among the cadres in abiding by party discipline, upholding the party spirit and in democracy and the legal system. This was aimed, Wang said, at promoting the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, integrating theory with practice and conducting criticism and self-criticism. By overcoming bureaucracy and stopping the evil practice of giving reckless direction and being divorced from the masses, it would be possible to rapidly advance agriculture in Hebei Province by mobilizing the enthusiasm and initiative of the peasants throughout the province.

QIAO XIAOGUANG ADDRESSES GUANGXI CONFERENCE ON ENTERPRISES

HK080749 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Guangxi regional conference on commune and brigade enterprise work was held in Nanning from 26 August to 2 September. The conference delegates held that the development of commune and brigade enterprises and the principle of regarding agricultural production and the processing of agricultural and sideline products as the main work, as proposed by the regional party committee, and conform to the actual situation of the region. In accordance with their own special features, all places must take such measures that are suitable to their local conditions. Plains and hilly and mountainous areas must take different measures and must not do everything in a rigid way regardless of conditions.

Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional party committee, pointed out at the conference: "Commune and brigade enterprises have great vitality and are a cause which has a bright and brilliant future. We must be zealous over this cause and operate it carefully and well."

Some 432 people attended the conference including leading comrades of all prefectoral, municipal and county CCP committees, planning committees, supply and marketing cooperatives and commune and brigade enterprise bureaus; representatives of commune and brigade enterprises of all prefectures and municipalities which have done their work comparatively well and units which have supported commune and brigade enterprises comparatively well; and responsible comrades of committees, offices and bureaus concerned at regional level.

A session of the conference was held on the morning of 27 August. Attending were Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Zhao Maoxun, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Du Yi, Cen Guorong, Liao Shengdong, Liang Huixin, Luo Libin and (Ren Gengxin), leading comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees; (Chen An), adviser to the regional revolutionary committee; and leading comrades of all departments, committees and offices. Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the regional party committee, made a report while Qin Yingji, secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a speech.

On 2 September, Zhou Guangchun, secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a summation of the conference.

Many delegates cited vivid facts to show that the vigorous development of commune and brigade enterprises can accumulate capital for farmland capital construction and agricultural mechanization, promote all-round increased production of grain and industrial crops and gradually raise the level of distribution for commune members. In addition to agricultural production and the processing of agricultural and sideline products, they held that the region must also develop machinery processing, mining, weaving, knitting, construction material production and transport where conditions are favorable.

GUANGDONG's XI ZHONGXUN SPEAKS ON NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS

HK090713 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu and Yang Yingbin, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, and Yin Linping, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, met all the delegates attending the current enlarged meeting of the provincial nationalities affairs committee on 8 September and were photographed with them.

Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech at the reception. He said: "This is a very successful and timely meeting. The participants have put forward many very good opinions reflecting the concerns of the people. The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees will specifically consider these opinions, criticisms and suggestions."

He said: "Since the gang of four were smashed, we have possessed the conditions for doing a good job of nationalities work. We have not done this work well enough in the past. In the future, we must strengthen our confidence and do a better job of nationalities work."

Xi Zhongxun stressed: "It is necessary to strengthen the unity of nationalities and work in concert to promote the four modernizations. Nothing can be done successfully without an environment of stability and unity." He said: "Hainan Island is a good place. The natural resources are abundant and the people are rich in revolutionary tradition. It is necessary to unite to promote the four modernizations and rapidly change the appearance of Hainan."

GUANGDONG LEADERS WATCH PLAY STAGED BY PLA DRAMA TROUPE

HK010432 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] To celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the Fighters Modern Drama troupe of the Guangzhou PLA units will publicly perform its new play "Sheiyou Fenglei" [The Divine Land's Wind and Thunder] beginning 6 September in Guangzhou. "The play warmly praises proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and relentlessly castigates and exposes the criminal intrigues and ugly souls of the careerist, conspirator and renegade Jiang Qing, Wang Hongwen, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan." The play depicts the soul-stirring class struggle waged from 13 September 1971 to October 1976, the Tiananmen incident and arrest of the gang of four.

"Xu Shiyou, Xi Zhongxun, Xiang Zhonghua, Yang Shangkun and Liu Tianfu, principal responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, watched the play, cordially met with the actors and actresses and were photographed with them.

"In his meeting with the actors and actresses, Comrade Xu Shiyou said: You have put on a good play. I support you. Comrade Xi Zhongxun noted: This play has a pioneering spirit. [paragraph continues]

"The play's subject and plot are good. The play is well performed and is a big Red flower and a big fresh flower in the garden of a hundred flowers. Comrade Xiang Zhonghua encouraged comrades of the modern drama troupe, saying: You should ask experts and the masses of people to watch the play. You must listen to their opinions and rewrite the play in a still better way. Following its performance in Guangzhou, the Fighters Modern Drama troupe will leave for Beijing to participate in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC."

GUANGXI HOLDS CONFERENCE, CONGRESS ON OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

HKL101016 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Sep 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Guangxi Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs and the Third Guangxi Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese were held in Nanning from 27 August to 3 September. Some 440 people were present at the conference and congress including representatives of returned Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese and workers on Overseas Chinese affairs from all fronts in Guangxi. Guangxi Regional CCP Committee secretary Zhao Maoxun, regional revolutionary committee vice chairman Xu Qihai, regional revolutionary committee adviser (Chen An) and regional CPPCC committee vice chairman Mo Maiqun attended the conference and congress.

Zhuang Mingli, vice chairman of the All-China Overseas Chinese Federation, made a special trip to Nanning from Beijing to attend the conference and congress. On behalf of the Office for Overseas Chinese Affairs of the State Council and the All-China Overseas Chinese Federation, he also made speeches at the conference and congress, warmly greeting their victorious convening. On behalf of the Guangxi regional CCP and revolutionary committees, Guangxi Regional CCP Committee Standing Committee member Liang Xuixin also spoke at the conference and congress.

(Yu Hanwei), director of the Guangxi Office for Overseas Chinese Affairs, made a report entitled "Seriously Implement the Policy on Overseas Chinese Affairs, Vigorously Carry Out the Work on Overseas Chinese Affairs and Struggle To Speed Up Socialist Modernization." The report noted: Under the direct leadership of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee and the party committees at all levels, Guangxi has done a lot of work in implementing the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs in the past year or so. The work on Overseas Chinese affairs has developed prosperously. The right and wrong in line and policies upset by Lin Biao and the gang of four have been corrected, and incorrect verdicts on unjust, incorrect and trumped-up cases among returned Overseas Chinese and the dependents of Overseas Chinese have been reversed.

After giving a brief account of the achievements scored by returned Overseas Chinese and the dependents of Overseas Chinese in the motherland's four modernizations, the report emphasized: The international environment is currently very favorable to us. We must closely follow the situation and mobilize all returned Overseas Chinese and the dependents of Overseas Chinese to concentrate all their efforts and wisdom to struggle with one heart and one mind to realize the grand target of the four modernizations.

The report demanded that it is now necessary to strengthen publicity and education among returned Overseas Chinese and the dependents of Overseas Chinese in the general task for the new period and educate them to contribute to the four modernizations. We must seriously implement the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and shift the focus of the work on Overseas Chinese affairs to socialist modernizations. We must continue to do well in promoting the reception and settlement of Overseas Chinese refugees.

We must actively make use of all kinds of links and connections with foreign countries and introduce foreign capital and advanced technology and equipment to directly serve the four modernizations. We must seriously do well in running Overseas Chinese enterprises, follow the path of development of promoting integrated enterprises of industry, agriculture and commerce and work hard to do well in building the home villages of Overseas Chinese. We must launch activities of Overseas Chinese federations and draw the connections among the party, government, returned Overseas Chinese and the dependents of Overseas Chinese closer together, we must strengthen the leadership of the party over Overseas Chinese affairs, put Overseas Chinese affairs organs on a sound basis and enhance the standards of Overseas Chinese affairs cadres regarding policy and work.

During the conference and congress, some 30 representatives made written and oral speeches. They exchanged experiences in the work on Overseas Chinese affairs and condemned the crimes of the reactionary Le Duan clique of Vietnam in opposing and being hostile to China. The conference and congress also examined and adopted the work report of the previous committee of the Guangxi Overseas Chinese Federation and the constitution for the current committee of the Guangxi Overseas Chinese Federation. They also elected the members of the third committee of the Guangxi Overseas Chinese Federation, which held its first session on 3 September and elected the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members for the committee of the Guangxi Overseas Chinese Federation.

NANFANG RIBAO STRESSES MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER

HK060448 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Strictly Implement the Law and Maintain Order in Society"]

[Excerpts] The Shaoguan Municipal People's Court has conducted a public trial of the major case of hooligan affray which occurred in the municipality on 31 March and imposed severe punishments on Xiao Weizhong and other hooligans who committed serious crimes. The masses have resolutely supported this action.

Paying no regard to the state laws or even elementary social and public morals, Xiao Weizhong and the other members of the handful of criminal elements actually had the effrontery to take liberties with and insult women in public. This was a very serious case in which they used savage methods, seriously harmed people's physical and mental health, and frenziedly sabotaged law and order in society. This had an extremely serious effect. Only by dealing severely with this handful of criminals can we effectively uphold the socialist legal system, do well in maintaining law and order in society, and insure that the masses can devote all their energy to socialist modernization.

It must be pointed out that although the class struggle is no longer the chief contradiction in Chinese society in the current stage, the class struggle has by no means died out. There are still a very small number of counterrevolutionaries, enemy agents and criminals who gravely sabotage law and order in society, who are continuing to carry out all kinds of sabotage activities, who threaten the security and property of the state and people's lives, and who sabotage the political situation of stability and unity. Hence, dealing blows at the enemy, punishing criminals, and maintaining law and order in society remain a task for a long time to come. Additionally, it is a task which we must continue to grasp with unwearing efforts. At the present time, we must conduct extensive and deepgoing propaganda on the socialist legal system, with the emphasis on the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure, and insure that everyone knows about and understands them.

This case also teaches us by negative example: Carrying out education for youths and juveniles has become an urgent political task facing us. We must view this seriously and get a good grasp of it. Since the "gang of four" were smashed, very great changes have taken place in the mental outlook, morals and habits of youths and juveniles, and the great majority of them behave very well at their study and work posts. However, due to the long period of sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," as well as the influence of bourgeois ideology and style of life, certain unhealthy tendencies exist among some youths and juveniles, and a very small number of them have been embarked on the path of crime.

All the criminals involved in this hooligan affray in Shaoguan Municipality were youths and juveniles. Because they had been poisoned by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," they had no interest in study, lacked ideals, lost their way, paid no heed to law and discipline and yearned for a bourgeois style of life. Starting by learning how to smoke and gamble, they passed on to theft and hooliganism, and gradually embarked on the path of crime and degenerated into criminals against the people. We must learn the lesson from this case. With a high sense of responsibility for the future and the fate of the party and state, we must use all kinds of vivid methods to greatly step up political and ideological education for young people and juveniles, and thereby enable them to clearly understand the situation, gain a clear picture of the historical duty they shoulder, establish far-reaching revolutionary ideals, and adopt the correct attitude to life. We must strive to solve well the actual problems of young people and juveniles, such as employment, study and cultural life, and insure that they rapidly grow up in a healthy way.

GUANGZHOU HOLDS MOBILIZATION RALLY TO IMPROVE SOCIAL ORDER

HK080820 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 6 September the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a mobilization rally in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall to improve social order and traffic control and to keep the city clean. Some 5,000 people attended, including leading cadres at all levels in the municipality, responsible comrades of departments concerned of PLA units stationed in Guangdong and the municipality and representatives of activists in improving social order and traffic control and keeping the city clean.

Liang Xiang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended and spoke. Sun Leyi, Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, made a mobilization report.

The rally held: "Over the past month or so, with the concerted efforts of party committees at all levels and people throughout the municipality, the municipality has achieved initial results in improving social order and traffic control and keeping the city clean. However, the achievements scored have been far from the general target. We must, therefore, make sustained and redoubled efforts and continue to strive to do this work well."

The rally pointed out: "The key to doing well in further grasping the work of improving social order and traffic control and of keeping the city clean lies in party committees at all levels attaching importance to the work and seriously strengthening leadership." With a view to greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the country and with the autumn fair approaching, the rally demands: "In September, party committees at all levels must include on their agenda the work of improving social order and traffic control and of keeping the city clean. In particular, all district CCP committees must regard this as central work. District CCP committee secretaries must personally grasp this work. All organs and departments must coordinate with and support one another and send their forces to go deep into basic levels to conduct inspection and supervision."

GUANGDONG CONCLUDES INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, ECONOMY DRIVE MEETING

HK240154 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Guangdong provincial conference on increasing production and practicing economy in industry and communications concluded in Guangzhou on 23 August. The conference called on party committees at all levels to rapidly whip up a new upsurge of the movement to increase production and practice economy and strive to fulfill this year's plans. The conference conveyed and studied the relevant instructions of leading central comrades and the spirit of the national conference on increasing production and practicing economy in industry and communications, formulated plans for increasing production and made arrangements for expanding trial-point work in enterprise self-management.

Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended the closing session on 23 August. Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, presided. Liu Tianfu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech. Wang Quanguo delivered a summation report.

Liu Tianfu spoke on the question of how Guangdong should implement the central instructions and go ahead of the others in economic construction. He said: "Although our burden is still heavy, the tasks of our province are glorious and arduous. We must go all out, advance with boldness and make every effort to accomplish the tasks assigned to us by the central authorities. Currently, the most important issue is to extensively unfold the movement to increase production and practice economy and insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's national economic and financial plan. Only by fighting this battle well can we create relatively good conditions for instituting the special policy next year and speeding up economic development."

Wang Quanguo's summation report dealt with the following questions: "1) go all out, unfold in depth the movement to increase production and practice economy, and insure that industrial production rises by six percent this year; 2) emancipate the mind, undertake bold practice, and do well in trial-point work in expanding enterprises rights of self-management; 3) correctly implement the party's policy on enterprises under collective ownership and actively support the development of such enterprises; 4) further harmonize the relations between industry and commerce and between industry and trade and stimulate the development of production; 5) strengthen price controls and rationally readjust the prices of industrial commodities; 6) on the question of the establishment and working powers of the organs of the industry and communications political department under the economics committee; 7) strengthen political and ideological work and further merge the thinking of the whole province into the spirit of the third plenary session."

Wang Quanguo said: "We must strive to fulfill the province's plan to increase industrial production by six percent this year. There are now less than 130 days remaining. Time is pressing and the tasks are heavy. The leadership at all levels must launch the masses to implement the tasks of increasing production and practicing economy." While increasing production, attention must be paid to improving product quality. The departments concerned must insure the necessary material supplies for industry.

Wang Quanguo then stressed the importance of expanding the self-management rights of enterprises for stimulating the movement to increase production and practice economy, livening up the economy and restructuring the economic management system. He said: "The general orientation of some enterprises in Qingyuan County in deducting a percentage from excess profits for use as bonus money is correct and the results of this are very good. We must affirm this method."

Wang Quanguo continued: "From now on, the province will adopt three forms in trial-point work in expanding the self-management rights of industrial and communications enterprises. We will select 100 units from among enterprises subordinate to the province located in 13 towns, including Guangzhou and Shaoguan, to carry out trial-point work in accordance with the State Council's demands, and further expand this work next year after gaining experience. We will institute the method of retaining profits in 300 enterprises, including light industry, communications, posts and telecommunications; in Guangzhou, Shaoguan and Foshan municipalities. As for county industries, each prefecture can select a number of enterprises for trial-point work in deducting a percentage from excess profits for use as bonus money."

On the question of further harmonizing relations between industry and commerce and between industry and trade, Wang Quanguo said: "There are many contradictions at present. Links between production and marketing are not good. We must seriously solve this problem. Industry and commerce and industry and trade must strengthen cooperation and support and stimulate each other. Guided by the state plans, industrial factories and enterprises should rationally apply marketing regulations and decide on their plans for increasing output in connection with market requirements, so that the enterprises can operate in an ever more lively way. It is necessary to extensively adopt the contract system in the relations between industry and commerce and between industry and trade. A party which unilaterally fails to practice this system must bear economic responsibility and pay compensation for losses."

GUANGDONG COMMERCE FORUM CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN WORK

HK060543 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Sep 79 HK

[Text] The Guangdong provincial forum of directors of prefectoral and municipal commerce bureaus has demanded that the commerce departments throughout the province resolutely correct the tension in relations between industry and commerce, adopt the necessary measures to harmonize the relations between industry and commerce, insure that both work in concert, and to be jointly responsible for production and market supplies, so as to liven up economic work.

Discussing how commerce work should work together with the industrial departments in order to make a success of readjusting production and promote the development of the light and textile industries, the prefectoral and municipal commerce bureau directors attached great importance to the question of the relationship between industry and commerce. By summing up experiences and lessons, they concentrated on finding out the internal factors within the commerce departments. Everyone held: To solve the contradictions between industry and commerce, it is first necessary to ideologically overcome the tendency to grumble at each other.

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If there are problems or views to put forward, it is necessary to sit down with the industry departments and examine them, or else organize joint industry and commerce investigation groups to immediately solve problems. It is necessary to implement the principle of carrying out production in accordance with needs and using marketing to stimulate production, spontaneously report the market requirements in good time, and adopt effective measures to help the industrial departments to tap potentials and increase production of marketable commodities.

The prefectural and municipal commerce bureau directors at the meeting also put forward positive views and suggestions on problems in production arrangements and product quality in the industrial departments.

Comrades Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Second Secretary Yang Shangkun; and Secretary Li Jianzhen listened to the detailed reports made at this forum. Comrade Xi Zhongxun spoke on solving the contradictions between industry and commerce. He pointed out: The spirit of spontaneously finding out one's own shortcomings, not grumbling at others, and making a success of cooperation is very good. This is good party style and spirit.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: Commerce departments must actively procure industrial products. Apart from acting as agents in selling the products for industry, they must spontaneously push sales. It is necessary to have this principle in procurement work. If the products are not up to standard, the commerce departments must not procure them. It is necessary to push the production and marketing contract system and harmonize relations between industry and commerce. Industry and commerce must set up coordinating groups to carry out regular investigation and study and solve problems.

The participants at the forum also put forward measures for improving current procurement work, dovetailing production and marketing, and bringing closer the relationship between industry and commerce.

HAINAN COUNTY HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY WORK STYLE

HK101100 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 9 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Chengmai County CCP Committee recently held a four-level cadre meeting to discuss the issue of how to improve party work style. The meeting stressed: "Leading cadres of the party must take the lead in observing party regulations and laws."

Having analyzed the excellent rural situation and affirmed the achievements, the meeting participants examined the situation of the bad party work style now in existence. "For instance, some party members and cadres form cliques and factions and exclude outsiders. Under various pretexts, some indulge in extravagant eating and drinking and in giving dinners and sending gifts. Some unlawfully employ manpower and use materials to build houses for themselves. Some make use of their functions and powers to assign their children, relatives and friends to jobs. Some act like overlords and deceive and curse people at will." They pointed out: "The party work style is a guarantee for implementing the line and policies of the party. We must work hard to rectify it well. Thus, we can enhance the combat effectiveness of the party and insure that all principles and policies of the party can be implemented in an all-round way. We must also do so to speed up the four modernizations."

They held that party members must now intensify their political study. In particular, education for new party members should be strengthened. "We must strengthen the unity of the party by paying particular attention to strengthening unity between cadres coming from other places and local cadres. We must oppose factionalism and departmental egotism."

(He Youwei), secretary of the county CCP committee, put forward the following demands to the party members and cadres:

1. We must oppose privileges and spontaneously accept the supervision of the masses.
2. We must not appropriate the capital of the state and collectives for the purpose of extravagant eating and drinking and giving dinners and sending gifts.
3. We must not accept gifts and bribes.
4. We must not occupy land zoned for agricultural use or employ rural labor forces for the construction of our own houses.
5. We must not abuse our functions and powers by assigning our relatives and friends to jobs.

(He Youwei) also stressed that party members who have observed the regulations and laws of the party must be commended. Their fine deeds must be publicized. Those who have violated the regulations and laws of the party must be criticized and educated. They must be dealt with according to the seriousness of their case.

BRIEFS

HENAN HIGH-YIELD PLOTS--Zhengzhou, 8 September--Henan Province is proving that the building of high yield plots is an important way to increase wheat output. This year, Henan's wheat output from 27 million mu of high-yield plots totals more than 11.37 billion jin, about 60 percent of the province's total wheat output. The per-mu wheat output of the high-yield plots this year is 418 jin, more than 100 jin above the provincial average per-mu output. The province began to build large areas of high-yield plots in 1975, and now there are 10 large tracts of high-yield plots in the 10 prefectures of the province, with a total area of about 30 million mu. The average per-mu grain output of the 30 million mu of high-yield plots in 1978 was over 700 jin, more than 200 jin above the average per-mu grain output of the entire province. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 8 Sep 79 OW]

HUNAN EARLY RICE--Changsha, 23 August--Hunan Province has reaped a bumper early rice harvest. The total output registered an increase of 7.1 percent over 1978 in both total and per-mu yield in spite of the fact that more than 1.8 million mu were damaged by flooding in late June. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW]

GUANGXI RICE PRODUCTION--The peasants in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region reaped a bumper harvest of early rice from more than 19 million mu of land. The total output was 6 percent more than that of last year and the average per-mu yield rose by 10 percent. The total acreage of land sown to early rice in Guangxi this year was less than that of last year. But due to an increase in unit yield, total output still exceeded that of last year. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW]

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HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN STRESSES HANDLING LETTERS, VISITS

OW111222 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Text] The Heilongjiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently convened a meeting in Harbin to discuss the handling of people's letters and visits. At the meeting, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech. Li Lian and Chen Lei, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, respectively made, a report and a summing up report on the meeting.

The meeting reviewed and summed up the work of handling people's letters and visits throughout the province since the provincial conference on handling letters and visits held last November. It also analyzed the situation relating to the handling of letters and visits and discussed how to further improve it. During the meeting, 35 advanced units that distinguished themselves in handling letters and visits were commended and presented with certificates of achievement.

The meeting held that since the provincial conference on handling letters and visits last November, the CCP and revolutionary committees at all levels have further strengthened their leadership over the handling of letters and visits, built up the number of personnel handling letters and visits, and taken care of numerous letters and visits. This is especially true since the province started the campaign aimed at liquidating the backlog of letters and visits that needed handling, over 90 percent of the backlogged cases have been handled, thereby settling many false charges and frame-ups, strengthening the ties among the party, government and people, and promoting stability and unity.

The problem now confronting us is that cases which have been described as long-standing, have become more striking and are relatively more difficult to handle. Conclusions have been made on some of the cases but no action has been taken at the grassroots level. As a result, the same cases have again been brought up in letters and visits, bypassing the immediate leadership.

The meeting pointed out: Politically, the work of handling letters and visits is very important. CCP and revolutionary committees at all levels must do this work well. At present, it is especially important to settle all cases that have been described as long-standing, of magnitude and difficult. Leading members and personnel handling related cases must try to jointly review the cases promptly. In reviewing cases, it is imperative to do away with both the old impression and viewpoint and form a conclusion in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. In cases where people have demanded reasonable settlements, they must be handled properly in accordance with party policies, in cases where people have raised reasonable issues which are difficult to settle according to existing regulations, these cases should be fully explained to those making visits, educating them to take into consideration the whole situation and the interests of the state; and in cases where people have presented exorbitant or unreasonable demands, it is necessary to uphold principle and do good ideological work. As to the handful of crafty fellows among the visitors and those who willfully make trouble, it is necessary to accurately assess the situation and handle them sternly.

The Meeting urged that from now on problems relating to letters and visits be handled expeditiously where they originated. Efforts should be made to undertake political-ideological work well among the people who paid visits in order to make them understand that the party's policies are consistent and therefore their reasonable demands can be satisfied.

LI DESHENG ADDRESSES POWER GRID MEETING IN JILIN

SK111046 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 79 SK

[Text] In order to implement the guidelines of the national conference of the industrial and communications front on increasing production and practicing economy, to meet the needs in the forthcoming peak power consumption period and to insure high production by conserving electricity, the northeast power grid experience-exchange meeting on conserving power, using power in a planned way and relying on the masses to run power stations was held on the morning of 7 September in Jilin Municipality.

Comrade Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and leader of the leading group of the northeast power grid, attended the meeting. Leading comrades of the State Council attached great importance to this meeting. Present at the meeting were Comrade Zhang Bin, vice minister of the power industry, responsible comrades from the State Economic Commission, Liaoning, Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces, related departments of the Shenyang PLA units, economic commissions and power industry bureaus in the three provinces of northeast China and representatives of other neighboring provinces. Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades from the economic commissions, power industry bureaus, PLA units, advanced units in this regard and large-scale enterprises in various municipalities, prefectures and leagues in the northeast China region, totaling more than 300 persons.

Comrade Li Desheng presided over the opening ceremony and delivered a speech in which he pointed out: Since the experience-exchange meeting held in Harbin on conserving power, using power in a planned manner and relying on the masses in running power stations, leaders at all levels have attached importance to conserving power, using power in a planned way and relying on the masses in running power stations. They have grasped primary tasks and key links, tried to meet the needs of large power consumers, consolidated the achievements in [words indistinct], vigorously carried out reformation and innovation, tapped potentials, guaranteed the fulfillment of primary tasks, made adjustments between surpluses and shortages, used economic methods to manage the work with regard to conserving power, used power in a planned way and relied on the masses in running power stations, and scored some new achievements and made some positive contributions in promoting the development of industry and agriculture. But we should also note that the present power grid is relatively backward in management as well as at the scientific and technical level. We should understand that great latent potentials can be tapped from the three links--generating, supplying and using power--and especially by conserving power, using power in a planned way and relying on the masses in running power stations. We should know that the power required for making certain products does not equal the lowest figure on record, and that small-scale hydroelectric power stations and the use of exhaust heat to generate power are still our weak links. All units should find and admit where they have lagged behind, have confidence and rise to catch up with the advanced.

In his speech, Comrade Li Desheng also pointed out: Power industries are a weak link in the national economy as well as a key point which should be stressed in the readjustment of the national economy. When power industries are pushed forward, the national economy will be brisk.

He said: It is impossible to increase the amount of investments for power industries in the next two years to aid in the readjustment of the national economy. Therefore, power will still be in short supply.

In his speech, Comrade Li Desheng urged all units, in accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council, to firmly determine to speed up the completion of projects under construction, do a good job in tapping potentials by modifying and improving existing equipment, to reform systems, to carry out centralized and unified management to a high degree, to do a painstaking job in regard to conserving power, to use power in a planned way and to rely on the masses in running power stations, and to carry out the movement in-depth to increase production and practice economy in order to bring about a new situation in the work of the northeast power grid.

Comrade Song Jiehan, secretary of the Jilin Provincial Party Committee, on behalf of the Jilin provincial party and revolutionary committee, extended a warm welcome to the comrades participating in the meeting. Comrade (Li Shoushan), secretary of the Jilin Municipal CCP Committee, reported on the situation in carrying out the work with regard to conserving power, using power in a planned way and relying on the masses in running power stations throughout Jilin Municipality. After exchanging experiences, participants at the meeting held panel discussions.

JILIN RIBAO ARTICLE COMMENTS ON ANARCHISM

SK090758 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 79 SK

[Report on JILIN RIBAO 5 September commentator's article: "Anarchism Is a Formidable Enemy for the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four frantically pushed the ultraleft line. They spared no efforts to stir up the anarchist trend of thought and brought untold miseries to our country. Following the smashing of the gang of four, this anarchist trend was resisted and criticized by a vast number of people. However, this trend did not disappear with the downfall of the gang of four. The remnant poison of anarchism is still corroding the thinking of some comrades and polluting the air of our society like germs. Anarchism is a formidable enemy which opposes promoting socialist democracy and carrying out socialist modernization. Fighting against anarchism is an important task which should not be ignored.

At present, the major manifestations of the remnant poison of anarchism are found in those people who ignore all laws and regulations and who are against all authority and put their personal interests above everything else. What they want is democracy without centralism. They want freedom, they wish to do away with discipline, and they covet power, but they do not fulfill their duties. They do only those things which benefit themselves. When they are assigned tasks, they dislike the light work and fear the heavy work. Instead of responding to assignments and orders promptly, they ask organizations to lighten their tasks.

Some comrades brush aside party interests and work, openly resist assignments and pursue personal gain by employing backdoor influence in every possible way. A number of persons pursue ultra-democracy, fervently yearn for individualism and act in defiance of laws and public opinion. They regard disobeying authority as their special achievement. They are like tigers who think no one would dare try to twist their tails.

The remnant poison of anarchism also exists within the party and the ranks of party cadres. Some people do not carry out the party's line, principles and policies, and some people do not act in accordance with the organizational principles and by deciding everything, place themselves above the organization. When a decision approved by the organization is submitted to them, they either shelve it or repudiate it completely. Some comrades put their own interests above the interests of the people. They always put their own interests first, turn a deaf ear to the instructions of higher levels and stick to their old ways of doing things regardless of organizational discipline.

The article emphatically points out: The socialist modernization that we are undertaking is by no means designed to benefit just a few individuals, rather, it is a task affecting the well-being of our descendants. It is an unprecedented, great, and yet arduous undertaking. We certainly will confront many hardships and dangers and meet with one fierce and complicated struggle after another as we carry out this undertaking. While our contingent will sometimes advance, at other times it will have to retreat. Sometimes we can go directly ahead, yet at other times we will have to advance by a roundabout route. Therefore, it is required that all of us, comrades on all fronts and in all departments, have a common understanding, act in unity, unswervingly follow the party's instructions and firmly carry out the various principles and policies of the party.

If we deviate from the centralized, unified and authoritative party leadership and if each of us goes his own way like loose sand and we let anarchism spread unchecked, we will never be able to unite the hundreds of millions of people to form a magnificent and all-conquering force. This will only result in the collapse and downfall of the socialist cause and the four modernizations that all Chinese people yearn for will not be achieved.

The article continues: Why is anarchism still rampant in some places, and how is it that those people who engage in anarchism can still drift along among us? Anarchism at lower levels reflects a government without doctrines and principles at higher levels. Some responsible persons of leading organs, in the face of one kind of anarchism or another, neither conduct thoroughgoing and meticulous ideological work nor adopt strong measures to check it. They either remain indifferent and let anarchism spread unchecked or accommodate themselves to it in every possible way. They do not have any principles, definite views or measures. All these provide objective conditions for anarchism. For this reason, to eliminate anarchism at lower levels, leading organizations at all levels should uphold the principles and doctrines of the government, strictly carry out the party's principles, policies, laws and decrees and be true in word and resolute in deed.

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Anarchism is a reflection of an unhealthy party style. Now as we are straightening out party style and strengthening our ideological and organizational building, fighting against anarchism is one of our major tasks. Every communist member must regard obeying the party's leadership, safeguarding the party's interests and abiding by the party's discipline as criteria for their actions. And every communist member must firmly enforce the principle of the individual submitting to the organization, the minority submitting to the majority, the lower level submitting to the higher level and all party members submitting to the party Central Committee. Furthermore, they must fulfill their duties (wholeheartedly). Therefore, the smooth advance of the four modernizations can only be insured when the party style is straightened out.

JILIN: FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO DPRK

SK111218 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Having successfully concluded its visit to Yanggang Province in Korea, the Jilin provincial friendship visiting delegation headed by (Xiao Chun), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and, with (Wang Jichuan), deputy secretary general of the provincial revolutionary committee as its deputy leader, returned to Changchun yesterday. Mu Lin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and responsible persons of the provincial and Changchun municipal departments concerned welcomed them at the station.

LIAONING RETAINS REN ZHONGYI AS FIRST SECRETARY

SK120413 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to a station source, the first plenary session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee was held on 1 September. Comrade Ren Zhongyi presided over the session at the behest of the presidium of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial Party Congress.

The session democratically elected 19 members of the Standing Committee of the 5th Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and 56 members of the discipline inspection commission of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee. Members attending the session unanimously elected Ren Zhongyi first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee; Huang Oudong second secretary; Chen Puru, Li Huang, (Bai Qian), Hu Yimin, Xu Shaofu, (Guo Feng), Shen Yue, (Zhang Zhengoe) and Zhang Xincun secretaries; and Qiang Guangzhong, Qiu Youwen, (Zhu Chuan), Liu Yiyun, (Chen Yiguang), (Chen Guizhi), Yang Dayi and (Zhang Tiejun) Standing Committee members. Xu Shaofu was unanimously elected first secretary of the discipline inspection commission; (Liu Hanqing) secretary, and (Cai Enzhuang), (Zhang Jinchao), (Zhu Jian), (Li Ming) and (Jiang Min) deputy secretaries.

After a discussion the session issued a decision on rectifying party style. At the end of the session, Comrade Ren Zhongyi delivered a speech. He said: This committee is the first one elected after the downfall of the gang of four and no cohorts and trusted followers of the gang of four exist in this committee. Reaction from all circles show that this committee enjoys the trust of the party and the people throughout the province. Since the conclusion of the provincial party congress, the plenary session of the provincial party committee has been the highest party authority and the highest leading organ in the entire province. It has led the party organizations and the people throughout Liaoning Province in conscientiously implementing the lines, principles and policies of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng.

The heavy responsibility of speeding up socialist modernization has been placed on the shoulders of members and alternate members of this committee. This responsibility is very arduous but very glorious.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: In order not to disappoint party members and the people throughout the province and to do a better job in shouldering the glorious responsibility of leading the entire province's work, every one of this committee's members and alternate members should take the lead in doing everything and become models for party members throughout the province.

First of all, we should take the lead in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in adhering to the ideological line of dialectical materialism, in the basic theoretical principle of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, in studying political economics, science and technology and managerial methods and in continuously emancipating our minds so as to genuinely solve problems concerning ideology and line.

Second, we should take the lead in rectifying the party style and establishing closer ties with the masses. At the present time, one of the major issues affecting the relations between the party and masses is party style. Different opinions around this issue have been brought up both inside and outside the party and all people are concerned about it. Our new members and alternate members of this committee must set good examples in regard to rectifying party style.

Third, we should take the lead in doing a good job regarding solidarity. At the present time, one of the major issues affecting solidarity is that the pernicious influence of factionalism still exists. Our new committee should be one which has completely freed itself from factionalism. All comrades should pay attention to their own words and deeds to avoid being influenced by factionalism in approaching any person or matter and in solving problems. All comrades should say and do whatever is conducive to solidarity and resolutely oppose whatever is not.

In conclusion, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: We hope that this new committee has a new work style, and a new zeal for work and is able to make some new contributions while leading the party members, the party organizations at all levels and the people throughout the province in the new Long March.

LIAONING FIRST SECRETARY EXPOUNDS ON ECONOMIC WORK

SK111255 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made the following remark at an enlarged meeting of the central group for economic investigation on the morning of 8 September. Through investigation and study of the economic problems, we should further enliven the economy and quicken the pace of socialist modernization in our province and improve our situation as soon as possible.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said recently: The provincial CCP committee has decided to send a large number of cadres to the grassroots level to investigate and study the economic problems. This is a significant measure to implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and a major step to restructure our economy in an all-round way. It is also an important task through which we will be better able to carry out the party's line, principles and policies and accelerate our socialist construction.

At present, the vast numbers of party members, cadres and masses across the province are filled with unprecedented enthusiasm and creativity for building socialism. The situation is very good. However, there are still quite a few contradictions to be resolved. For instance, it is necessary to achieve ideological emancipation before we can succeed in the four modernizations. But the minds of many comrades are still in an ossified or semi-ossified state. While all correct policies should be put into practice in order to speed up the development of our national economy, many of them are not carried out thoroughly in a number of localities. Besides, many departments are not aware of the actual changing situation, the efficiency of their work is very low, and so forth. To solve these problems, we should first make on-the-spot investigations and studies and then take unified action with one mind. We should strive to speed up the process of our province's socialist modernization as much as possible.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi continued: Through the provincewide investigations and studies of the economic problems, we should achieve the following:

1. Quickly understand the basic situation of all trades. The cadres should, through investigations at the grassroots level, acquire a clear understanding of the past and present state of the trades, the direction of future development, the present strong points and shortcomings, as well as the favorable and unfavorable conditions. They should know what the real problems are and how to resolve them. Without a clear understanding of these problems, the cadres cannot make a firm determination to solve them or even though they may be determined to solve them, they may be easily swayed, or they may not be able to devise effective measures and methods to solve them. Any of the above is detrimental to our work. Further, although the investigations to be conducted will be economic investigation in the main, it is necessary to carry out a political check at the same time so as to learn the ideological state of the cadres and masses, especially the former.
2. Further solve the problem of the ideological line through the investigations. In our province, the cadres' minds have been emancipated to a great extent, but the work of ideological emancipation is still far from being sufficient. A number of comrades are subject to the influence of the "two whatever's" in doing work and thinking over questions. In their opinion, what has been said in books and what has been established as routine practices can neither be challenged nor changed. For example, we have corrected the past mistakes and eliminated chaos and restored order, but some comrades think that what we are doing is retrogression. This kind of ideological forbidden zone and mental fetter is seriously restricting the development of our productive forces. We should change the thinking of these comrades and lead them to the dialectical materialist line of cognition characterized by seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything and integrating theory with practice.

Through investigation, the cadres should find out what we should do in the practice of production and construction. How the objective economic laws apply to our work, how the masses are carrying out construction, what they like and approve of, and what they support and what they dislike. By studying these questions the cadres should unify the thinking of all. When all have an equal voice in more and more aspects, it will be possible or easy to eliminate the mental fetters restricting our productive forces.

3. Further implement the policies, push the work and discover and solve real problems through investigation and study. In conducting investigation, it is necessary to pay attention to discovering and establishing fine models and summing up and popularizing good experiences. In addition, efforts should be made to discover the existing problems and see what policies have not been made clear and put into practice, and what policies are outdated. It is imperative to solve those problems as soon as possible which restrict our productive forces and which require prompt solutions. If a department, committee, office or bureau can solve the problem by itself, it should do so immediately without delay. As for the problems which it cannot solve, a report should be submitted to the provincial CCP committee, which should help find the solutions. While major problems should be studied and solved, minor problems should by no means be ignored.

4. After conducting investigations and studies, work out long-range modernization plans and make future forecasts for various trades and, on this basis, study how to bring about a radical change. The central question is how to enliven Liaoning's economy, accelerate its socialist modernization and improve its situation as quickly as possible. It is imperative to take advantage of every favorable condition in our province to speed up our construction work. In no way should we be a burden to the whole nation because of our poor work. What we should do is to strive to advance in the van. We have sufficient conditions for this, and it is entirely possible to do so.

In addition to the above, Comrade Ren Zhongyi stated several points which merit attention in conducting investigations and studies.

Following the meeting, he expressed the hope that the comrades would make great achievements in investigations so as to contribute to the early achievement of socialist modernization in Liaoning Province.

LIAONING ISSUES CIRCULAR ON AUTUMN FARM WORK

SK100146 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 79 SK

[Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee 5 (? September) Circular on Autumn Farm Work]

[Excerpts] This year the agricultural production work in our province has proceeded under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. We have made intensive efforts to publicize the two documents of the party Central Committee on agricultural development and to carry out the various rural policies of our party, thereby greatly arousing the socialist enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres and commune members in the countryside. At the same time, we have waged unremitting struggles against various natural adversities, such as drought, flood, hailstorms, plant diseases and insect pests. Because of these efforts, our spring planting and summer cultivation were done quickly, and the quality of the work was fine. Judging from the present condition of our crops, we can expect a fairly good autumn harvest.

Success in this year's autumn harvest will have a vital bearing on the readjustment of our national economy and on the shifting of the emphasis of the party's work. Revolutionary committees at all localities should mobilize the masses to earnestly grasp the autumn harvest as well as autumn plowing and sowing and take these as their central tasks in the rural areas at this time.

1. Efforts should be made to undertake the autumn harvest in good time and insure that the work is of good quality. All localities are requested to strengthen the late-stage field management and adopt every effective measures to quicken the ripening of the crops so that they will not be damaged by early frost.
2. It is imperative to safeguard the autumn harvest and thereby insure a really good income after a bumper harvest. Every effort should be made to guard against theft. In this regard, education on the socialist legal system should be conducted among the masses. Meantime, good persons and fine deeds should be cited, while bad elements and evil acts should be exposed. As for the class enemies' sabotage activities, we should give them serious blows so as to insure that we will have increased income after a bumper harvest.
3. We should make full use of our farm machinery.
4. Good work should be done in preparation for farmland capital construction in the coming winter-spring period. In accordance with the guidelines of the recent national farmland capital construction conference held by the party Central Committee and the State Council, the masses at all localities should be fully mobilized to sum up their past experience and, on this basis, formulate the farmland capital construction plans for their respective communes and production brigades and for their countries and districts to suit their specific local conditions. In particular, they should work out concrete plans for the farmland capital construction during the coming winter-spring period.
5. The party's rural policies should be implemented conscientiously. Earnest work should be done in distributing the autumn harvest, and the relations between the state, collectives and individuals should be handled correctly.
6. Leadership over autumn harvest, plowing and sowing should be strengthened. During the autumn farming season there is much production work to do, and it should be completed on time. Revolutionary committees at all localities should strengthen their leadership over this work.

All leading organs, all fronts and all departments throughout the province should do their best in supporting and serving the work of the autumn harvest, and thereby make new contributions to this year's high agricultural production.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG SOWING MONITOR--Harbin, 7 September--Heilongjiang Province has decided to produce a "JY-11" type sowing monitoring instrument designed by the Heilongjiang Provincial Agricultural Mechanization Research Institute. The monitor was first trial-produced by the Songhuajiang electronic meters plant in Harbin Municipality, Heilongjiang Province. It can be installed on the "Longjiang No 1" sowing machine now in general use and can be electronically controlled to monitor the performance of the sowing machine. It can also be used at night. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 7 Sep 79 OW]

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GANSU MARKS 30th ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S BROADCASTING STATION

SK111318 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 8 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] The provincial broadcasting administrative bureau held a rally on the afternoon of 7 September to warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Gansu People's Broadcasting Station. Li Dengying, and (Yang Zhiming), secretaries of the provincial party committee; (Wang Bengxiang), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Comrade (Ruan Jiming), former general manager of the Gansu People's Broadcasting Station, attended the rally and delivered speeches.

The Gansu People's Broadcasting Station officially began broadcasting on 7 September, 1949. Under the leadership of the party this station has made great progress over the past 30 years. During the Great Cultural Revolution, radio and television work suffered serious interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. After the smashing of the gang of four, the vast number of workers and staff of the broadcasting station engaged in deepgoing work in exposing and criticizing the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, bringing order out of chaos and emancipating minds. In propaganda work, this station has upheld the four basic principles of the party, persisted in publicizing the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the lines, principles and policies of the party, firmly worked for the four modernizations and made great efforts to reflect the desires and demands of the people. Therefore, this station is again acclaimed by the people. (Li Qiyang), director of provincial broadcasting administrative bureau and general manager of Gansu People's Broadcasting Station, delivered a speech at the rally.

GANSU CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK111310 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 8 Sep 79 SK

[Text] The sixth Standing Committee member meeting of the fourth Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Lanzhou Municipality recently. The meeting mainly listened to discussions on and dealt with arrangements concerning the convening of the second plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, discussed the name-list of additional committee members, discussed the report on the work of the Standing Committee (draft) and made preparations for the second plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. The meeting fully carried forward the spirit of democratic consultation. Through discussions, the meeting unanimously approved the arrangements for the second plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, approved the name-list of the additional committee and endorsed in principle the report on the work of the Standing Committee. Opinions and suggestions on investigating the CPPCC's work were also put forward at the meeting. In addition, the provincial CPPCC committee decided to postpone until late October or November the second plenary session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee which was originally scheduled to be held simultaneously with the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress on the grounds that the provincial revolutionary committee had decided to postpone the convocation of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

GINGHAI PROVINCIAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CONFERENCE ENDS

OW111243 Xining Ginghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 10 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] An 8-day provincial conference on animal husbandry ended in Xining this afternoon, according to reports by this station's correspondents.

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The conference was addressed by Liang Butting, second secretary of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee. The conferees heard a work report by Governor Zhang Guosheng on the principles, policies and tasks of developing Qinghai's animal husbandry work in the 3-year period for readjusting the national economy.

Xu Linfeng, a Standing Committee member of the Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee, passed on relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and the guidelines of the recent national conference on farmland capital construction. Exercising leadership over animal husbandry work, provincial documents concerned discussed how to obtain funds for grassland construction in the province and how to combat natural disasters and protect livestock this winter and next spring. The number of personnel to be assigned to related work and the availability of machinery and other material supplies for grasslands construction were also discussed and preliminary plans mapped out at the 8-day conference.

Taking note of the various localities' achievements in grasslands capital construction in the past few years by relying on the collective strength of the people's communes, the conference pointed out that the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government, while readjusting the national economy, have decided to invest more in grasslands construction. The localities, however, should carry forward the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. They should map out plans for their local grassland construction by taking their actual conditions into consideration and adhering to the principle of "the communes and production brigades are the mainstay in the business with state subsidies as the supplement."

The conference emphatically pointed out that the key to success in grassland construction lies in the emancipation of the minds of cadres at all levels. It urged the cadres, especially those in leading posts, to earnestly study the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the second session of the 5th National People's Congress, hold in-depth discussions on the criterion of truth, overcome the idea of following the beaten path and being satisfied with the status quo, constantly study new conditions and new problems, sum up fresh experiences and solve new contradictions.

The conference asked the various prefectures and counties to convey its guidelines to all government organs and all cadres, carry them out ideologically and organizationally [words indistinct], promptly whip up an upsurge in combating natural disasters and protecting livestock this winter and next spring and get everyone involved in grassland capital construction.

MA WENRUI ATTENDS SHAANXI CONFERENCE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

HK110029 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Sep 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial conference of secretaries of the party committees and presidents of institutes of higher education in Xian from 22 to 29 August. The conference summed up and exchanged experiences and studied and formulated measures. The participants are determined to shift the work focus of institutes of higher education to promoting teaching and scientific research and making contributions to the four modernizations. During the conference, Ma Wen Rui, Yu Mingtao, Li Erzhong, Jiang Yi, (Li Jianren) and He Chenghua, leading comrades of the Shaanxi provincial CCP committee, received the participants. Comrade Li Erzhong spoke at the conference, Comrade Lin Yinru made a special report and Comrade (Zhao Changhe) made a summation speech.

In his speech, Li Erzhong first noted: Since the smashing of the gang of four, and especially since the third plenary session, the institutes of higher education have scored outstanding achievements.

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There has been a fundamental change in the situation, with stability and unity gradually taking shape. The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee will use the following three criteria: 1) The principal leading cadres of the party committees must focus their thinking and efforts on promoting the four modernizations. They must list the promotion of teaching and scientific research as an important order of the day for the party committees. 2) All tasks of the institutes must focus on the four modernizations. They must submit to and serve the four modernizations and produce more qualified personnel and achievements in scientific research. 3) The attention and enthusiasm of teachers, students, staff and workers must be focused on promoting the four modernizations. The students must study hard for the sake of the four modernizations and the teaching staff must work hard to train qualified personnel for the four modernizations.

In his speech, Comrade Li Erzhong emphatically discussed the issue of how the institutes of higher education should further implement the party's principles in education. He noted: At present, there is a great deal of work to be done. However, to fully implement the party's principles in education, we must concentrate our efforts on doing well in promoting teaching and scientific research and actively launch academic activities.

On the issue of the party work style, Comrade Li Erzhong emphatically pointed out: Whether or not the four modernizations can be smoothly realized is a matter related to party work style. In regard to the practical situations of the institutes of higher education in Shaanxi, to correct the unhealthy tendencies within the party, we must overcome bureaucratism, promote investigations and study, seek truth from facts and do well in promoting teaching and scientific research in a sound way. We must overcome factionalism and strengthen party spirit and education in organizational discipline. We must strive for cultured actions, observe discipline and resolutely oppose anarchism. We must strengthen education in party discipline and party work style, do well in promoting ideological and organizational building and straighten out the party's organizational life. We must strengthen education in democracy and the legal system, be law-abiding people and do well in promoting the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Present at the conference were responsible comrades of 34 institutes of higher education. At the conference, the participants seriously studied Chairman Hua's government work report and summed up their work. In regard to the shift of the work focus and the tasks of institutes of higher education, the participants conducted warm discussions, exchanged experiences and studied and formulated measures.

MA WENRUI SPEAKS AT SHAANXI YOUTH FEDERATION MEETING

HK110850 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] "The fifth committee of the Shaanxi Provincial Youth Federation held its first session in Xian from 18 to 22 August. The chief tasks of this meeting were to convey and implement the spirit of the first session of the fifth committee of the National Youth Federation and elect the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the fifth committee of the provincial youth federation. During the meeting, Ma Wenrui, Chen Yuanfang, (Song Youtian), Hui Shigong, He Chenghua, Huang Zhi, Chang Lifu and other leading comrades from the provincial CCF and revolutionary committees received all the participants and had their photographs taken.

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"At the meeting (Wu Qingyun), deputy director of the united front department of the provincial CCP committee, gave a report on the party's united front policies, and Han Zhigang gave a work report on behalf of the fourth committee of the provincial youth federation. Some 500 committee members who participated in the meeting discussed the revision of a Shaanxi Provincial Youth Federation regulation and approved new regulations of the Shaanxi Provincial Youth Federation. Through this meeting, the participants have further clearly understood the tasks of the youth federation in the new period, that is, under the leadership of the party committees at all levels and centering around the CYL, all the tasks of the youth federation must be brought into the orbit of the four modernizations.

"Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting." He demanded that young people should strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, study culture and science, enhance their political awareness, improve their technical and professional standards and contribute their youth to the achievement of the four modernizations. He demanded that the youth federation should do their tasks well.

The meeting elected the fifth committee of the provincial youth federation, with Han Zhigang as chairman and (Wang Zhaoting), (Yue Songhua), (Liu Yusheng), (Zhou Tianxiao), (Ma Liangji), (Wu Xiubin), (Zhao Chunchen), (Mao Xizhi), (Liu Ruhui), (Ma Rongli), (Feng Jianxue) as vice chairmen. The meeting also elected 47 Standing Committee members. "At the same time, the Third Shaanxi Provincial Student Congress was also held in Xian. Some 150 'three good' students from the schools of higher learning and outstanding student cadres throughout the province participated in the meeting. The responsible persons from the CYL of all the institutes of higher learning also participated in the meeting as nonvoting delegates." The meeting called on students in the province to study for the four modernizations. "The meeting approved the work report of the past student federation. For the benefit of the students of schools of higher learning, all the representatives put forward the proposal of extensively deepening the activities of 'three good' students. They also elected the third committee of the provincial student federation. During the meeting, the provincial higher education bureau and the provincial CYL also decided to commend the 'three good' students from the schools of higher learning and awarded 'three good' student certificates and medals to 111 students.

MA WENRUI ADDRESSES SHAANXI STUDENT CONGRESS

HK100948 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Third Shaanxi Provincial Student Congress was recently held in Xian. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered an "important" speech at the congress, emphatically pointing out: "Only by persisting in becoming Red and expert, learning all branches of science, technology and professional knowledge, broadening their views as far as possible, enriching their knowledge, enhancing their abilities and turning themselves into people with real ability and knowledge can young students make contributions to the four modernizations." He earnestly declared: "Young students must establish supreme ideals and have revolutionary and far-reaching aspirations. They must regard achieving the four modernizations as their own duty, study and work hard and act as good students."

Lin Yinru, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and director of the higher education bureau, spoke at the closing ceremony.

After the congress, the comrades who attended came to further understand the task of the student federations and unions for the new period.

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"Under the leadership of the party and with the assistance of the CYL, the student federations and unions must carry out activities with the 'three-goods' as the target and study as the center. They must lead students to constantly enhance their political and ideological awareness so that they can do well in studying scientific and cultural knowledge and strengthening their physical health. They must promote all-round development in student moral, intellectual education and physical culture. They must help students attain the target of the 'three-goods.'"

Twelve advanced individuals and collectives introduced their experiences at the congress. After discussion, the congress unanimously adopted the work report made by (Liu Aimei), director of the last student federation. The congress also adopted the letter of proposal to students throughout the province on extensively and penetratingly carrying out activities of cultivating "three good" students. The congress elected the third committee of the provincial student federation. The first plenary session of the third committee of the provincial student federation elected the director and deputy directors of the provincial student federation.

SHAANXI LEADERS WELCOME NATIONAL GAMES TORCH

HK100453 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The people of Xian held an enthusiastic rally in the rain on 28 August to welcome the arrival of the "new Long March" national games relay torch. The rally was attended by Ma Wenrui, Yu Mingtao, Li Erzhong, Jiang Yi, Chen Yuanfang, Lu Jianren, Hu Yu Mingtao, Li Erzhong, Jiang Yi, Chen Yuanfang, Lu Jianren, Hu Bingyun, (Cai Changyuan), He Chenghua, Huang Zhi, Liu Geng, Lin Yinru, Sun Zuobin, (Tong Yiping), Ding Zhiming, and (Tan Siyu), responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, and Han Zhigang, secretary of the provincial CYL committee. Chen Yuanfang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the Xian Municipal CCP Committee, made a speech.

SHAANXI LEADERS BID FAREWELL TO PROVINCIAL SPORTS TEAM

HK090718 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 9 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] The Shaanxi provincial delegation to the Fourth National Games left Xian for Beijing by train on the morning of 9 September. The delegation is headed by Sun Zuobin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. It was seen off at the station by Yu Mingtao, Xie Huaide, He Chenghua and (Song Youquan), responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY COURSE OPENS ON 3 SEPTEMBER IN SHAANXI

HK100830 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Sep 79 HK

[Text] According to this station's own sources, the first northwest agricultural college course of the Agriculture Ministry's cadre training course opened on 3 September. Agriculture Ministry vice minister Li Youjiu, Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee secretary Jiang Yi, the ministry's Education Department director (Qian Xin) and other leading comrades attended the ceremony to mark the opening of the course. Agriculture bureau directors and comrades responsible for agricultural work at prefectural and county levels from the five northwest provinces and regions also attended the ceremony. Comrades Li Youjiu and Jiang Yi spoke at the ceremony. After conveying the important views of Comrades Hua Guofeng and Li Xiannian on cadre training work, Comrade Li Youjiu said: Of the existing leading agricultural cadres at all levels in China, only a few have truly studied specialized knowledge.

Generally speaking, they do not have the knack of scientific management. If this contradiction is not resolved quickly, it will definitely become a stumbling block on the road of advance and hinder the modernization of agriculture. If this situation is not changed, the thorough changing of the backward conditions in China's agriculture, economy and technology will be empty talk. Therefore, the strengthening of the training of agricultural cadres has become the whole party's urgent strategic, political and organizational task. Vice Minister Li Youjiu also talked about the duration of the training class, its study aims and requirements.

In his speech Comrade Jiang Yi called on party committees at all levels in Shaanxi Province to place the training of agricultural cadres on the important agenda, organize all types of training and study classes, train leading cadres at all levels, train management personnel and technical personnel by stages and in groups and tangibly carry out the work.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WORK GROUPS

HK110925 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Report on SHAANXI RIBAO 24 August editorial note to investigation report on the establishment of permanent agricultural work groups in Luonan County: "The Work Groups Are Good"]

[Summary] "The editorial noted said: When the meeting of cadres at three levels was held at the beginning of this year, SHAANXI RIBAO carried a front page study on 21 January concerning how the rural areas in Luonan County had implemented a production responsibility system in 1978 for work groups with fixed amounts of output and work along with a fixed system of rewards and punishment. This news has aroused diverse reaction." "Some comrades believe this way of doing things is very good while others think it is something which was criticized during the Great Cultural Revolution and we are falling back if we do this again.

"How should we view this form of work group management?" To discover the answer, we sent special reporters to conduct investigations and studies in Luonan County. "The establishment of work groups is indeed a good way of strengthening labor management and implementing the production responsibility system and is an important measure for mobilizing the enthusiasm of the peasants and speeding up the development of agriculture. This investigation report was written at the end of April and over 3 months have passed since then but although the specific materials in the report seem to be a bit out-of-date, they are still useful in illustrating the facts." According to the information recently provided by the agricultural department of Luonan County, the county has reaped a better summer grain harvest than the outstanding one of 1978 despite the long drought from last winter through this spring. The growth of corn is especially promising. The total diversified revenue for the first half of this year has increased by over 10 percent compared with the same period last year. They said: All this is chiefly the result of generally establishing work groups and implementing the production responsibility system. In implementing the two documents of the central authorities, our province has established a number of work groups this year and carried out the responsibility system of fixing work quotas for each work group and counting and giving remuneration in connection with the amount of output. After conducting tests, a number of work groups have done a very good job of this, increasing production and consolidating the system. There are also a number of work groups that have dissolved, chiefly due to some problems in work, or have made the practice of this system a mere formality. However, all these work groups should now seriously summarize their experiences, run the system well and consolidate it.

"Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth and is also the sole criterion for testing economic policies. Practice in a great number of places has strongly proven that the responsibility system of fixing work quotas for each work group and counting and giving remuneration in connection with the amount of output is a good method of management. The current chief force resisting implementation of the rural economic policies is the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line. Therefore, leaders at all levels and rural workers must first criticize the ultraleftist line, eradicate its pernicious influence, emancipate their minds and unwaveringly implement the policies and methods which have proven by practice to be correct. As for the specific measures concerning how to establish work groups, what conditions are needed in establishing them, how to count and give remuneration in connection with the amount of output and how to carry out the production responsibility system with five fixed quotas, we can also conduct practical investigations and studies to gradually search out a set of relatively good methods for putting them into practice."

BRIEFS

QINGHAI PATRIOTIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN--On 5 September, the Xining Municipal Revolutionary Committee in Qinghai held a meeting to mobilize all units in Xining to whip up a new high tide in the autumn patriotic health campaign. More than 1,300 people attended the meeting, including provincial and municipal party, government and military leaders Ma Wanli, (Yang Jianhua), (An Weimin), (Sha Yue), (Kang Jinx), (Bai Longquan) and (Li Xuerui). (An Weimin) presided and Ma Wanli and (Sha Yue) spoke at the meeting. (Sha Yue) noted that most leaders in Xining did not pay sufficient attention to the question of sanitation and urged all to give more publicity to the health campaign. Ma Wanli expounded on the significance of the patriotic health campaign and called for integrating the campaign with production. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 6 Sep 79 OW]

QINGHAI LITERARY PERFORMANCE--The second Qinghai provincial literary and art performance in celebration of the 30th National Day opened in Xining 31 August. Attending the opening ceremony were provincial and municipal party and government leaders Liang Butting, Zhang Guosheng, Li Xingwang, Ma Wanli and others. (Kang Liying), director of the provincial culture bureau, addressed the ceremony, calling for flourishing socialist literature and art. Six provincial and municipal professional theatrical groups will present programs at the performance. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 79 OW]

QINGHAI IMPORTED HARVESTER--A harvester imported from Japan by Huzhu County, Qinghai, was put in use recently in (Chaojiazhai) brigade during summer harvesting with fine results. It can harvest over 2 mu of wheat per hour. The work it performs in 10 hours normally would require 50 laborers to work for a whole day. Recently Huzhu County held on-the-spot demonstrations on the use of the harvester in two local communes. Shen Ling, vice chairman of the Qinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at these demonstrations. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 31 Aug 79 OW]

XINJIANG MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES--According to statistics, minority nationality cadres in Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture, Xinjiang, account for 31.3 percent of the total cadres at all levels in the prefecture. Kazakh cadres make up 16.4 percent of the total. The No 1 men in the governments of the autonomous prefecture and 24 counties and municipalities are cadres of minority nationalities. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Sep 79 OW]

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